

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 31ST JULY.

A CORRESPONDENT thus writes to us from Darjeeling:

You will be glad to learn that the bracing climate of that bright spot is not at all inimical to the Bengali constitution, and that many of our fellow-countrymen now annually visit that sanitarium, and benefit much by the change. Some go for short periods only, and others like Babu Kallikrishna Tagore rent houses by the year, while others again buy them out and out when opportunities offer. Indeed, to judge from the healthy, strong and sturdy appearance of the Bengalis, born and reared at Darjeeling, the native of Bengal when properly fed and nurtured seems as well able to stand a cold climate as his European brother, and many of the old residents of the plains are gradually being attracted to the Hills. The Railway up-hill now makes the journey from Calcutta a mere bagatelle and keeps the markets of the place as well supplied as those of Calcutta are. One of the most recent converts to Darjeeling is Monsieur Courjon, the wealthy man of Chandernagore. He has been staying in the Hills since March last and has benefitted so much from the change, and is so delighted with the beauty of the place, that he has, we understand, determined to reside there altogether, paying only short visits to Calcutta and Chandernagore in the cold season. This, if true, will be a severe blow to Chandernagore, as Monsieur Courjon's heart and hand have always been open to the cry of distress and his pocket has been available at all times to help every good public purpose. People at Chandernagore are, as a rule, poor and Monsieur Courjon will be a great loss to the place. We also hear that it is this gentleman's intention to sell off his beautiful and magnificently furnished house at Chandernagore together with the rare menagerie of animals attached to it, indeed, some of the latter have it said been already sold. Here is a chance for one of our wealthy countrymen to secure a house and fittings certainly equal to any to be seen almost anywhere.

WE ACKNOWLEDGED in our last the receipt of two memorials of the East Bengal Landholders Association. The first we have already noticed. In the second memorial the Association discuss a question more than once noticed in these columns—we mean the levy of Abkari duty on date juice. The memorialists state:

That the Board of Revenue has defined *Tari* (Board's Rules 1878 vol I page 349) to be "the juice of the date tree or of the *Tal* or palm tree and is used either when freshly drawn from the tree or after fermentation." Your memorialists humbly submit that the first part of this definition is contrary to the language of the country. The word *Tari* is always understood to mean the fermented juice of the *Tal*, or of the date tree; and it is the former that is chiefly used for intoxicating purposes or for leavening bread. The juice of the date tree either in the fresh or partially boiled state is always called *Khajur Ras* and is invariably used either as a cooling drink or for manufacturing *gur* or as a substitute for *gur* in the preparation of puddings or sweetmeats. This *Khajur Ras* has no intoxicating power and is never used for intoxicating purposes.

That since the last few years villagers possessing date trees and using the juice for preparing *gur*, or as a substitute for *gur* in the partially boiled state, have been subjected to a good deal of oppression. Fines of Rs. 25, 30 or even 40 have been imposed on people for having a few date trees round their homesteads without a license. Your humble memorialists have been greatly pained to hear that very large sums have been realised in the shape of such fines from all the districts in this division. As an incentive to policemen and informers for detecting people dealing in *Khajur Ras* without a license, large rewards are given to them out of the fines realised. It is easy to see how wide a door is thus opened to extortion and oppression. For each case sent up there must be a considerable number in which poor ryots are obliged to pay hush-money to Policemen and informers on the mere threat of being prosecuted.

It was a crack member of the Board of Revenue, who had sanctioned the taxing of date juice. He is no longer in the country, and we believe his eccentricism no longer rules in the Board. We hope Mr. Thompson will interpret the law according to the canons of common sense.

IT WOULD appear from the Resolution of the Bengal Government on the working of the Land Registration Act that the work has been completed in 29 districts noted below:

Burdwan.	Bogra.	Tipperah.	Monghyr.
Bankoora.	Pubna.	Patna.	Purneah.
Beerboom.	Julpigoree.	Gya.	Maldah.
Jessore.	Dacca.	Mozafferpore.	Hazaribagh.
Dinagore.	Furzedpore.	Durbhanga.	Lohardugg.
Rajshahye.	Backergunge.	Sarun.	Singbhoom.
Rungpore.	Noakholly.	Chumparun.	Manbhoem.

THE FOLLOWING statement gives the total cost of registration work division by division:

DIVISION.	Total number of applications disposed of up to 31st March 1882.	Total cost incurred from commencement of operations up to 31st March 1882.	Average cost per application disposed of.
Burdwan	75,976	23,326	Rs. 4 10
Presidency	66,702	19,493	o 4 8
Rajshahye	...	8,745	o 3 7
Dacca	...	6,672	o 8 8
Chittagong	...	3,839	o 12 6
Patna	262,588	72,196	o 4 4
Bhagalpore	55,320	12,986	o 3 9
Orissa	155,800	85,829	o 8 9
Chota Nagpore	4,213	833	o 3 1
Total.....	852,441	3,53,824	o 6 7

DRUNKENNESS seems to be spreading in the Bombay Presidency. A contemporary gives the following figures:

"In Surat there are 100,000 drunkards of the higher and the middle classes; of whom 14,000 are females. Of the lower classes, there are 15,000 drunkards of whom 4,000 are females. In Broach, there are 8,000 drunkards of whom 3,000 are females. Of the lowest classes there are 15,000 drunkards, of whom 4,000 are women. At Baroda the number of drunkards among the higher and middle classes is 24,000; of whom 9,000 are women. The number of drunkards among the lower class being not less than ten thousand. At Ahmedabad, there are 11,000 drunkards among the higher and the middle classes; of whom 2,200 are women. The number of drunkards among the lower classes being 16,000.

We do not know how these figures have been taken. If they are correct, they disclose a most lamentable state of things. We hope the Bombay Government will enquire into the matter.

TUESDAY, 1ST AUGUST.

THE FOLLOWING interesting statement shows the amount spent yearly in the United Kingdom upon various items of personal and domestic expenditure:—

Bread	...	£70,000,000
Butter and Cheese	...	35,000,000
Milk	...	30,000,000
Sugar	...	25,000,000
Tea, Coffee, and Cocoa	...	20,000,000
Rent paid for Farms	...	60,000,000
Rent paid for Houses	...	70,000,000
Woolen Goods	...	46,000,000
Cotton Goods	...	14,000,000
Linen Goods	...	6,000,000
Beer Spirits, Wines, and other Alcoholic beverages	...	136,000,000

What an amount is spent upon poisonous beverages!

THE COMMITTEE of the Mysore Branch of the *Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association* has resolved that no liquor or arrack shops shall be allowed in any colony or village under its control. We wish this rule could be enforced generally.

THE RAILWAY SERVICE GAZETTE says, that on and after the 1st August, the load of the mail train from Howrah to Allahabad will be limited to twelve vehicles. This will admit of the train being timed to 35 miles an hour, and of the journey being performed in an hour and a half less time than heretofore. There will be three through passenger trains from Howrah to Delhi which will run at an average speed of 25 miles an hour.

WE OBSERVE that Mr. Justice West's trenchant criticism on the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act has elicited a letter from Lord Hartington. But instead of ordering a formal inquiry, the Secretary of State directs that the working of the Act should be more closely observed than has hitherto been the case, and a definite promise is given that the results of these observations will be dealt with as speedily as possible. Still it will, we are afraid, be very difficult for the gentleman to whom the working of the Act is entrusted to act as a really independent critic.

MR. MCCONAGHY, the Magistrate of Bareilly, has fined Mr. H. Vansittart, a barrister-at-law, £100, for calling Mr. Purcell, a pleader, a liar during the hearing of a case. The magistrate said that if the complainant had not delayed so long in bringing his complaint, the punishment would have been more severe.

A DINNER was given by the members of the Empire Club to Sir Ashley Eden, in recognition of his long and distinguished services in India. The

Earl of Lytton presided, and amongst those who were present to do honour to the guest were the Earl of Shaftesbury, Sir Richard Temple, the Earl of Dunmore, Lord Ashley, the Raja of Rampur, General Warre, Sir Samuel Wilson, Captain Hailes, Mr. W. Hodgson, Commander Bruce, R.N., Mr. Andrew Cassels, Mr. T. H. Thoraton, Mr. Roper Lethbridge, Mr. E. F. Davis, Mr. J. H. de Ricci, and others.

WEDNESDAY, 2ND AUGUST.

WE TAKE the following from a London contemporary:

In the House of Commons the day the mail left, Sir W. Lawson asked the Secretary of State for India what notice had been taken of the fact that certain high officials in Madras, members of her Majesty's Covenanted Civil and Military Services, had publicly figured of late years as concessionaires of enormous blocks of land in India for gold-mining purposes; would he explain how they came to acquire these extensive areas of land; whether such conduct was a breach of their covenant with her Majesty's Secretary of State for India; and would he explain how the Madras Government permitted these proceedings? The Marquis of Hartington said the question did not specify any particular persons or acts, and he had no information to lead him to suppose that members of her Majesty's covenanted civil and military services had figured as concessionaires of enormous block of land in India. It was true that one Madras civil servant had taken part in negotiating an assignment of an exclusive right of running to a partnership of which he was a member, this partnership not being a joint stock company. He was in consequence suspended for several months, and only permitted to assume his duties on divesting himself of his interest, and showing that he realised the gravity of his offence.

ONE OF the noteworthy changes in the newly organised classical Tripos at Cambridge is that in Part IV, of the Final Examination a Paper will be set on Sanskrit Grammar and Philology.

M. JUSTICE WILSON has been re-appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University.

APPROPOS of Bismarck's supposed love of the bottle, the following anecdote may be read with interest. In 1857, Count Bismarck called on the distinguished physician Brehier, to consult him on the state of his health. After a few customary inquiries, Professor Brehier said bluntly—"You drink, don't you?"—"Yes."—"Brandy, is it?"—"Yes."—"Much?" There was a sort of bashful nod of assent.—"You probably take morphine also?"—"Yes, doctor," replied the patient without wincing. In fact, he did not use morphine, or very slightly, but he gave the answer in order to attenuate his case, and his avowals about the brandy. Next morning, at his clinical class, Brehier bluntly said:—"Count Bismarck is an alcoholic and a morphiomaniac!"

MR. RUSTOMJEE DHUNSERBOY SENTA, B.A., LL.B. who is now studying in England to qualify himself for the bar, has obtained a prize of 30 guineas in "Real and Personal Property," at the last Middle Trinity Scholarship examination. The same student lately carried off a scholarship worth 60 guineas, having got the highest number of marks in "Equity."

THE TRAVANKORE GOVERNMENT are about to establish a paper manufactory at Travandrum. For this purpose, a circular has been issued by the Dewan to the heads of Departments, requesting them to have "all waste paper carefully preserved and accounted for."

A CORRESPONDENT thus writes to the *Lahore Tribune*:

As I was coming from the station, Lahore, I saw a regiment of English Infantry marching towards the station. On the road there was a poor Ekka-wala who seeing the regiment stopped his carriage and stood out of its way. But the officer in charge of the corps got angry with the man, of course for no mortal reason, and began to belabour him. He left him half dead on the ground, and it was after great difficulty that I raised the man and seated him on the ekka. On asking him why he did not offer any resistance he said, any show of spirit would have been his death, and the Englishmen would go scot free.

Will Sir Charles Aitchison take no notice of this specimen of rampant Anglo-Saxonism?

IT IS SAID that about 3 lacs of rupees were distributed in charity in all parts of India at the funeral ceremony of the widow of the late Sett Bunsil Lal Abir Chand Rai Bahadur.

MR. BAXTER M. P., it is stated, proposes to invite the Secretary for India to suspend the appointment

of Chaplains in India, and direct that no grants not already promised be given out of public revenues for the buildings or repair of churches until the Government of India has had an opportunity of reporting on the complaints which have been made on this subject, and the changes which may be desirable in the present system.

THURSDAY, 3RD AUGUST.

WE HAVE received the following letter from Santipore:

A very crowded and enthusiastic meeting, presided over by Babu Moheshchandra Roy, late Sub-Judge of Hooghly, and now a pensioner of Government, was held at Santipore, at the premises of Babu Haridas Roy, zemindar, on the 30th ultimo, at which more than a thousand rate-payers, representing all classes of the community, were present. The object of the meeting was to consider the scheme of local self-government. Babu Kherodachandra Roy Chowdry M. A. Head Master of the Kishnaghur Collegiate School, made a very able, eloquent, and impressive speech on the occasion, evoking loud applause from every part of the platform. After an animated discussion on various points, the following resolutions were passed:—

I. (a) That this meeting desires to express its deep sense of gratitude to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India and (b) to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for their noble scheme on the subject of local self-government, and for their desire to confer upon the people a real share in the management of their local affairs.

Moved by Babus Resubohunder Sen M. B. and Jodannath Gangooly, M. B., and seconded by Babus Brojola Roy, zemindar, and Jogendrakumar Pramanik, zemindar respectively.

II. That the elective system should be introduced in the constitution of the Santipore Municipality, and that the privilege of electing their Chairman be conceded to the Municipal Commissioners without any further petitions from the rate-payers for either of these privileges.

Moved by Babu Haridas Roy, zemindar and Municipal Commissioner, and seconded by Babu Bepinbehary Moitra, M. B.

III. That a Local Board be formed in this Sub-division at Santipore and that the people be allowed to elect their members and the members to elect their own Chairman for the proposed Local Board.

Moved by Babu Anandamoy Moitra, zemindar and Municipal Commissioner, and seconded by Babu Saratchandra Roy, zemindar.

IV. That all persons paying road cess of Rs. 2-8 and license-tax of Rs. 10 or having an annual income of Rs. 200, salaries or otherwise, and all graduates in Arts, Law, medicine and engineering, and all renowned learned men be recognised as voters; and that all persons paying road cess of Rs. 10, or license-tax of Rs. 20, or having an annual income of Rs. 500, salaries or otherwise, be allowed the privilege of being elected as members of the said Local Board.

Moved by Babu Ramgopal Moonshi, Pleader, and seconded by Babu Joygopal Gossamee.

V. That in consideration of the heavy taxes already imposed upon the people and on other grounds, this meeting is of opinion that the levy of any further cess consequent upon the introduction of the new scheme is neither expedient, necessary nor desirable.

Moved by Babu Koojohachary Shaha, L. M. S. and seconded by Babu Koylashchunder Pal Chowdhury, zemindar, Bogra.

VI. That a Committee be formed of the under-mentioned gentlemen, with power to add to their number, for raising subscriptions to provide funds for the expenses of Babu Brojola Roy, Kirtychunder Roy, Judunath Ganguly, Beepinbehary Moitra, Akhoycomar Gosain, Saratchunder Roy, Punwarylal Gosain, Radhanath Sanyal and others appointed delegates to explain to the people in the Mofussil the object of Lord Ripon's scheme; and for taking any further steps that may be necessary towards the early introduction of the reforms in question; viz:

Babu Premnath Gangooly.—President.
Babus Haridas Roy, Anandamoy Moitra, Moheshchandra Roy, Ramgopal Moonshi, Akhoychurn Bagoche, Koojo Behary Shaha, Jaduchunder Bannerjee, Judunath Gangooly, Beepinbehary Moitra, Sasibhusan Roy.—Members.
Moved by Babu Saratchandra Roy, seconded by Babu Punwarylal Gosain.

At the annual dinner of the Cobden Club, which was presided over by Lord Derby, His Lordship paid a high compliment to the Free Trade policy of the Government of India. His Lordship said:

"It is bold step, as well as a wise one, that the Finance Minister of India has taken. Cheers. We have now in India a nearer approximation to absolute Free Trade than exists anywhere, except in England. All customs duties have been swept off, except those on wines, spirits, opium, arms, and ammunition. There are no internal transit duties, as in the old days of Native States, and it is probably the first time in the history of the world that so vast an area and so enormous a population have been practically set free from commercial restrictions. If we owe to the people of India, as I think we do, reparation for some acts of past aggression and injustice we are in the right way to make it now."

Coming from a statesman of Lord Derby's position this compliment is really very valuable.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of a representation, which some public-spirited and patriotic native gentlemen of the Punjab have submitted to the Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, President of the Education Commission, strongly advocating the introduction of the Hindi as the medium of vernacular education in that province with Devanagari as the character of the language. The document is well argued. The authors of the address recommend that a provision should be made for the teaching of Urdu for those Mahomedans who may prefer it to Hindi, as well as for

that of those Hindus and Mahomedans, who may like to study it in addition to Hindi.

THIRTY THOUSAND five hundred and fifty persons visited the Indian Museum in July last, of whom 30112 were natives and 446 Europeans.

WE LEARN from a correspondent that a meeting was held at Bhanga in the Farreepore district under the presidency of Babu Bepin Behary Roy, Zemindar of Manikdaha, for the purpose of concerting measures for establishing a political Association. It was resolved that the Association should be called the Bhanga People's Association, and its object will be to represent to Government loyally and faithfully the wants and wishes of the people.

FRIDAY, 4TH AUGUST.

THE FOLLOWING is from our Gossain Durgapore correspondent:

Want of rain has parched up the early rice plants in some parts the fields are under flood-water. The cultivators will feel thankful if they get one-fourth of last year's crops. This is also a bad season for indigo especially under native cultivation, curiously enough the Shaw Brothers—I mean the senior branch are likely to reap not a bad harvest of Indigo from the Kenny Estates of which they are the purchasers. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is coming up to Krishnaghur from Farreepore, as Mr. Secretary Peacock has written to enquire whether there is sufficient water below Jellinghee. I hope Mr. Taylor will not go away before the arrival of His Honor there. The people of Boalia and its neighbouring villages in the Chodanga Sub-Division have petitioned the District Magistrate to open the bund at the mouth of the Boemari Khai, which has brought death and disease to those parts.

A RANGPORE CORRESPONDENT has sent us the following:

A woman aged about 18 or 19 had been reported drowned to the Police station of Sadoolapore in the Gyebanda Sub-division of the Rangpore district. The head-constable of the station who was deputed to hold a local enquiry was of opinion that it was a case of murder. Under that impression he sent the body to the Native Doctor for post mortem examination, who leaned to the view of death having occurred through accidental dropping in water. The head-constable took the deposition of the mother of the accused, the husband of the deceased and some of the neighbours and expressed his opinion that it was a case of murder. The woman having been suspected by her husband of infidelity had been murdered by him and in collusion with the village chowkidar and some of his neighbours had thrown the body into the water and afterwards given out that the deceased had died by drowning. Accordingly with three or four witnesses he sent the accused to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, who, having had his misgivings declined to examine the witnesses. The head-constable being alarmed for his own self sent up the witnesses to the District Magistrate, who made over the case for trial to a Deputy Magistrate and ordered an Inspector of Police to hold a local enquiry. The last named officer has reported the case as one of murder, on the other hand some partisans of the accused have brought a series of suits against the head-constable of assault and violent treatment in the Sub-Divisional Court. The head-constable perceiving the bent of the Sub-Divisional officer's mind had applied to the District Magistrate for transferring the cases to some other Magistrate—the Magistrate has disallowed the prayer. More hereafter.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a letter from Bankura stating that a meeting has been held there on the subject of local self-government. A Committee has been appointed to address Government and to diffuse information amongst the people on the subject.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL has the following:

Sir Ashley Eden was enthusiastically welcomed home last Wednesday evening from the scene of his administrative triumphs, by a large gathering of noblemen and gentlemen interested in our Indian Empire, who assembled at a dinner given by the Empire Club in honour of the returned Lieutenant-Governor. The proceedings were of a private and informal character; but, with the Earl of Lytton in the chair, it will be rightly assumed that the speech of the evening, though speech-making was not the order of the day, was a brilliant one. Loud, prolonged, and significant, cheering we are told, greeted the vigorously patriotic speech in which Lord Ashley proposed the health of the chairman. There was a strong muster of Anglo-Indians, including Sir Richard Temple, General Warre, Mr. T. H. Thornton, C. S. I., and many others.

THE SAME JOURNAL says:

The *Hindoo Patriot*, received last week, earnestly adjured Lord Ripon to admit the whole vernacular press to the full benefits of the Press Commissionership—therein endorsing the view urgently pressed on the attention of the Government by the late Press Commissioner, Mr. Lethbridge. We are certain that this boon must ultimately be conceded, and the office restored to its old footing, if the Government of India desires frankly to carry out the straightforward policy it professes to admire.

SATURDAY, 5TH AUGUST.

THE FOLLOWING ITEM of law intelligence appears in the *Behar Herald*:

In the Small Cause Court of Patna suit No. 66 of 1882. Banwari Plaintiff.

C. T. Metcalfe Defendant.
Claim.—Arrears of wages Rs. 40, money advanced on account of Railway fare and other expenses under orders of defendant Rs. 11-14.

From 28th March 1881 to 28th July 1882 at Rs. 8 a month. Judgment.

The evidence as adduced in this case is one sided; there is no evidence on behalf of the Defendant. Even the Defendant himself has not come forward and denied the Plaintiff's case. The evidence of the Plaintiff and of two witnesses examined by him prove that he was in the service of the Defendant. The fact of his having served the Defendant has not been denied, what is urged in defence is that he might have been engaged by the Defendant's Sardar. That

is a special case which the Defendant is bound to prove and ordinarily from the fact of the Plaintiff's having been in the service of the Defendant the presumption would be that he was engaged by him. Neither the *onus probandi* which lies on the Defendant has been satisfied; nor has any evidence been adduced to rebut that presumption. On the other hand a letter (Ex. A) filed by the Plaintiff shews that the Plaintiff was asked by the Defendant to carry out certain orders. This letter, the Plaintiff swears, he received from the Defendant, and the undisputed signature of the Defendant on the record corresponds with his signature there. As regards the other portion of the claim viz for expenses incurred by the Plaintiff the evidence adduced by him seems to me insufficient. The Plaintiff is bound to remove not only that the expenses were actually incurred but that he acted under the express orders of the Defendant. This has not been done. The evidence of the Plaintiff alone does not seem to me satisfactory. This is true the defence is silent on the point, the Defendant's pleader stating that he had not received instruction, nevertheless supposing the case to be *ex parte*, the evidence of the Plaintiff only (which also is incomplete) does not satisfy me. Under these circumstances I decree for the Plaintiff Rs. 40 (forty) being five months' pay with proportionate costs. The Plaintiff to pay the costs of the Defendant in proportion to the amount disallowed.

Decree for Rs. 40 principal and Rs. 3 ans. 8 P. 6 costs proportional, total Rs. 48 ans. 8 P. 6 payable by the Defendant to the Plaintiff Rs. 119 to be paid by the Plaintiff to the Defendant on account of costs in proportion to amount disallowed.

(Sd.) Jogesh Chunder Mitter,
Offg. Judge Small Cause Court.
21st July 1882.

WE TAKE the following from the *Indian Witness*:

The *Hindoo Patriot* objects, very strenuously, and we certainly think with much reason, to the proposal to take India pay for the expedition to Egypt. Ceylon, Singapore, Australia and New Zealand might be asked to pay with as much justice as India. The quarrel is European in its origin, and India is in no wise responsible for it. Europe should pay for her own wars. Egypt is sometimes called the highway to India, but it is also the highway to Ceylon, and Hong Kong, to Panang and Singapore, to Australia and New Zealand, and if one foreign possession should pay to keep the highway open all should contribute in proportion.

IN A TELEGRAM to the Lord Mayor of London the Governor of Malta says: "The total number of refugees arrived Egypt from 7,800, but a telegram from Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour states that 445 more left Alexandria yesterday, making a grand total of 8,245. The present expenditure of £84 daily, but it is likely to rise to £150 per day. The resources of the island are totally inadequate to meet such outlay. Further funds are urgently required." Subscriptions are being raised by the Lord Mayor for the relief of the sufferers.

THE TIMES' ST. PETERSBURGH CORRESPONDENT thus announces the death of General Skobelev: According to a private telegram the 'White General', the hero of Plevna, has fallen a victim to an affection of the heart, brought on, it is thought, by a contusion received on the green hills before Plevna in the late war. His end seems to have been without any warning whatever. General Skobelev was born on the 29th of September, 1843, and was, therefore, 39 years of age. What a splendid flower has been cut off in the bloom!

RAIN is badly wanted in most parts of the Bengal Provinces for the crops.

IT IS STATED that a serious riot has occurred at Salem between the Mahomedans and Hindus. The Magistrate obtained military assistance from Bangalore on the second evening of the riot, the local police being inadequate to quell the disturbance. Bad feeling has always existed at Salem between the two sections of the community, but no such riot has occurred for many years. One man on each side was killed and several were wounded. Forty arrests have been made, and the Magistrate is dealing summarily with the delinquents. The state of party feeling in Salem is still high, but the actual rioting has been quelled.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London July 30th Evening.—The Scots Fusilier Guards have embarked for Egypt.

London July 31st morning.—The Prince of Wales wished to accompany the expedition to Egypt, but abandoned the project in deference to the Queen's wishes. Sir Garnet Wolseley is better, and progressing favourably.

31st evening.—The 2nd Battalion of the Grenadier Guards embarked for Egypt to-day. The 2nd Battalion Coldstreams will embark to-morrow. The Household Cavalry will embark on Wednesday. The latest advices from Egypt state that H. M. S. *Orion*, *Ready*, and *Carisfort* are stationed at Ismailia, and that a force of marines has been landed there. The bombardment of Aboukir has been abandoned.

August 1, Morning.—Sir Garnet Wolseley is much better and starts on Friday. The *Daily News* publishes a telegram stating that the entire French fleet has been ordered to withdraw from Egyptian waters. The House of Lords have passed the Arrears of Rent Bill through committee, after adopting two vital amendments brought forward by Lord Salisbury. The Khedive has authorised the English to occupy the Suez Canal.

3.—Sir Garnet Wolseley has sailed in the Steamer *Catalpa* with the Life Guards.

3.—The Nawab Iqbal-ud-dowla, Vikareool for Oomra has left for India.

4.—Generals Sir Evelyn Wood and Sir E. B. Hamley have embarked for Egypt. It is reported that the House of Lords persist in their amendments to the Arrears of Rent Bill. Parliament is expected to be prorogued shortly, and to be summoned for an extraordinary session on the 19th August, when the Arrears Bill will be re-introduced. Ceteway has

arrived in England. It is rumoured from Alexandria that dissensions exist in Arabi Bey's camps.

Paris, July 29.—The French Chamber of Deputies have rejected the Bill for a vote of credit by 450 against 75 votes. The Ministry have in consequence of this defeat resigned. President Grevy has accepted their resignation.

30.—The French Naval and Military preparations for Egypt have been countermanded.

Constantinople, July 29.—The conference still continues sitting, but informally, because the Russian Ambassador awaits instruction from his Government.

30.—The relations between Lord Dufferin and the Sultan are not satisfactory.

31.—The Conference is at a standstill in consequence of the absence of the Russian delegate, who has been ordered to abstain from attending the sittings pending further instructions from his Government. The attitude of Russia causes much surprise.

31, Evening.—The Russian delegate has declined to participate in any discussion at the Conference, except it be relating to the Suez Canal. The Conference is, therefore, considered to be terminated.

August, 1.—The Porte, in reply to note of the British Ambassador, says that it is only possible for the Sultan to proclaim Arabi Bey a rebel after landing the Turkish troops in Egypt.

2.—The British Ambassador has presented a further note the Porte insisting on the Sultan proclaiming Arabi a rebel otherwise the landing of Turkish troops in Egypt will not be permitted. The Conference has resumed its sittings today. The Russian delegate was present. The British representative reiterated the unselfish aims of England in Egypt, and welcomed Turkish intervention provided the conditions required by the British Government were agreed to by the Sultan in respect to proclaiming the Arabi a rebel. The Turkish Foreign Minister asked the Conference to approve of the Sultan promulgating a proclamation declaring Arabi a rebel only after the landing of Turkish troops in Egypt. Italy intends proposing to the Conference a collective naval protection of the Suez Canal.

3.—The German, Austrian, and the Russian Ambassador, suppose Turkey's intervention in Egypt. The Turkish transports have started for Egypt, and will disembark troops at Salonica. Dervish Pasha sails on Saturday. The German, Austrian, and the Russian Ambassadors and the Turkish Foreign Minister have accepted Italy's proposal for the collective naval protection of the Suez Canal.

Alexandria, 29.—The Cairo delegates had an interview with the Ministers here to-day, used most defiant language, and upheld Arabi. Cherif Pasha has arrived at Alexandria.

30.—Baron Lesseps is at Ismailia, and has thwarted the landing of our marines there.

30.—The British Corvettes *Orion* and *Penelope* have entered the Suez Canal notwithstanding the protest of Baron de Lesseps. An official despatch from Cairo states that an influential meeting has been held at which it was resolved to maintain Arabi until either honourable peace or extermination was effected. The rebels are fortifying Port Said.

THE DEATH RETURN of Calcutta for the week ending the 29th July gives a total of 198, or 23·8 per mille.

WE HAVE received a copy of a memorial submitted by some inhabitants of Burdwan in favour of the proposed Railway from Howrah to Selimabad. This movement is headed by Babu Lalit Chunder Roy of Chakdighi. We stated last week that the Government will probably order a survey of the tract.

BALASORE has voted addresses of thanks to the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject of local self-government. We are sorry we cannot publish them for want of space.

WE BEG to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following periodicals and publications:—1. Selections from the Records of the Government of India, Home Department No. 185. Reports on Publications. 2. Calcutta University Calendar for 1882-83. 3. Trade and Navigation Returns for June 1882. 4. Review of the Forest Administration for 1880-81. 5. The Life and Letters of Gokulaji Sampattiram Zala, and his views of the Vedanta. By Manassukharama Suryarana Tripathi. 6. The Oriental Miscellany for August 1882. 7. A Prospectus of a new Sanskrit Grammar, analytical, historical, and lexicographical. By Anandaram Barooah of the Bengal Civil Service. 8. A Short Life of Mary Carpenter in Bengali. By Rajanikanta Gupta. 9. Kalpana for Jeyst. 10. Bharati for Sravana. 11. Mahabharatha, Santi Parva. Published and distributed gratis by Protapchunder Roy. Calcutta.

WE ARE indebted to the Press Commissioner's Office for the following telegram:

Admiral Hewitt telegraphs from Suez that he yesterday (Wednesday) occupied the town without resistance just in time to save it from being burnt. All the Egyptian troops fled. The passage of the Canal remains uninterrupted.

WE HAVE received the following telegram from Sibsagar:

If Lord Ripon's resolution on Self-Government serves nothing else, it will cause feud among the Natives. Several petitions have been received by the Deputy Commissioner of Sibsagar protesting against the elective system proposed for by a large class of people, the advocates of the elective system are trying to find out the instigators of these petitions supposed to be native officials, acting with the belief of pleasing their superiors. The Chief Commissioner will be moved to step in and stop this scandal.

WE HAVE received an account of a meeting held at Ranaghat on the subject of the extension of local self-government. The Sub-Divisional Officer, Babu

Ramcharan Bose, was in the chair. The following Resolutions were passed at the meeting:

1st Resolution.—That an expression of respectful thanks and deep gratitude on the part of the people of Ranaghat Sub-Division be conveyed to His Excellency the Viceroy for the noble policy expressed in the resolution of 18th May last of the Government of India for the introduction of Local Self-Government.

Proposed by Babu Surendra Nath Pal Chowdry, Zemindar, seconded by Babu Jadu Nath Gangool, M.B., supported by Babu Paramartha Gangooly.

2nd Resolution.—That a special Sub-Committee be appointed consisting of the following gentlemen with power to add to their number for framing a scheme in reply to the enquiries suggested in the resolution of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal dated the 5th July 1882 keeping the main principles in view to be the introduction of the Elective System and the appointment of the Chairman of the Sub-Divisional Local Board by the Members themselves, without any application from the people.

(Here follow the names.)

Proposed by Babu Abhinava Charan Bagchi, L.M.S., seconded by Babu Sumbhu Nath Mukerjee.

3rd Resolution.—That the elective system be introduced in the Ranaghat Municipality and that the Chairman be elected by the Commissioners themselves without any application from the people.

Proposed by Babu Jagesh Chunder Pal Chowdry, Zemindar, seconded by Babu Girija Bhushan Dutt.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE. (210, Bow-Bazar Street.) (SESSION 1882.)

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Wednesday, the 9th Inst., at 5 P. M.

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on Thursday, the 10th Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject: The uses of the Polariscopes.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Friday, the 11th Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Calorimetry. Latent Heat. Thermodynamics.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Saturday, the 12th Inst., at 8 P. M.

Subject: Compounds of Sulphur and Oxygen.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1882.

THE EXPENSES OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENT FOR EGYPT.

In our last we quoted Mr. Morley to shew that India's interest in Egypt is secondary. Mr. Morley writes, "suppose the case of a mutiny in India, and grant that the Canal saves rather less than three weeks in the voyage from England to Bombay. Most people will agree with Sir George Campbell when he says: "I should be very sorry indeed to suppose that we could not maintain ourselves there, even for a few months, against any force that could be sent against us, without aid from this country." He quotes Mr. Gladstone, who remarks: "These few days will hardly make the difference to us between life and death in the maintenance of our Indian Empire." Upon the whole, he adds, in words that have now become familiar, "it would not surprise me to learn that the authorities of the War Department, aware of all the difficulties of the case, have already discounted them by laying their account with a return to the old route of the Cape for times of war." It will be thus seen that the Anglo-Indian interest in Egypt, so far as it constitutes the highway to India, is very limited, and yet Mr. Gladstone as Prime Minister has induced Parliament to impose upon India the expenses of her contingent for Egypt. India should certainly give every reasonable assistance to the imperial country, and she is proud of the privilege, but it ought to be sufficient that she places the services of her trained soldiers at the disposal of England. To make India pay for the expedition, we submit, is any thing but fair or just. The following telegram announces the Parliamentary vote on the subject:

In the House of Commons last night Lord Hartington brought forward a motion that the expense of the Indian contingent for Egypt should be charged to India. In doing so, his Lordship said it was important to proclaim to the world the trust which England reposed in her Indian Army. The Government of India, he said, objected to defray the cost of the contingent. The resolution before the house, his Lordship added, did not commit India to anything unreasonable. England only required India to pay at present a limited contribution towards the expedition. Mr. Onslow

moved that England should repay the cost of the Indian contingent, Mr. Childers adding the words "subject to the further decision of Parliament." The House agreed to the motion by 140 against 23 votes.

All honor to the Government of India for manfully protesting against the attempt of the Home Government to saddle India with the cost of the Indian contingent for Egypt. Unlike Lord Lytton, Lord Ripon, we believe, holds that the war with Egypt is an imperial undertaking for imperial interests, and as India has no voice in the declaration of the war His Lordship has justly entered his protest on behalf of her teeming millions. What a cruel commentary is the conduct of the British Government on his Lordship's noble policy. of local self-government! His Lordship is taking steps to give the people of this country the right of spending their own money in the management of their municipal affairs, but the British Parliament has been voting away Indian money in the teeth of the opposition of the responsible guardians of India, we mean the Government of India. What a moral does this contrast convey! It is observable that no one understands better the Egyptian problem than the present Finance Minister of India. Major Baring was himself in Egypt, took an active part in the restoration of Egyptian finance and credit, and is thoroughly acquainted with the nature of the British interests involved in Egypt, and when he has remonstrated against the imposition of any portion of the expenses of England's war with Egypt upon India, the reader may rest assured that he has not done so without good and valid reasons. The protest of the Indian Government is the more meritorious and reasonable when it is borne in mind that both the Viceroy and the Finance Minister belong to the same political party, that now rules England.

The history of Parliamentary discussions on the payment of the cost of the Afghan war bears with a peculiar fitness upon the present question. Then the Conservatives were in power and the Liberals in opposition. The leaders of the Liberal party then vehemently opposed the vote charging India with the cost of the Afghan war. Mr. Fawcett then argued that "if the Afghan war were an Imperial war England was bound, both legally and equitably to pay for it; and he based his opinion on the 55th clause of the Government of India Act." Could anything, Mr. Fawcett remarked, "be more unfair than that we should spend the money of the people of India to parade ourselves as a great Imperial Power? Imperialism could not long survive if it relied on money to be exacted from the miserable ryots and peasants of India. To make India pay for this war, instead of exhibiting England as a great European Power, would exhibit her as a mean, grasping, and selfish machine." Again: "He was aware that the cost of the first Afghan war was defrayed out of the Indian exchequer; but two wrongs did not make a right, and the circumstances of India at that time were entirely different from what they were now." Mr. Gladstone, then the leader of the Opposition, thus argued the legal point involved:

"He had stated on a former night that the Government had already broken the Act of Parliament, and that was his clear and deliberate view. In his opinion, there was no doubt about the historical accuracy of the statement that the purpose of this clause was to require the preliminary consent of Parliament to the issue of Indian money for the purpose of operations carried on by forces chargeable on India beyond the Indian frontier, except in certain special cases carefully defined. Though he should not refer at any length to the history of the clause, and he might say that its object was to prevent the issue of Indian moneys. He was himself the author of the clause and the present Lord Derby who was at the time Secretary for India, completely concurred with him as to the object of the clause. It was a mistake to suppose that an essential change was made in the House of Lords; it was not so in the view of the Government of that day. The object of this clause had been completely destroyed by the action of the present Government."

Dr. Palfair said:

"It was all very well to contend that India should bear the whole expense of this war on the ground that local wars should be paid for out of local imposts; but this could not be correctly described as a local war in any sense. It was a war which had been entered upon in furtherance of our Imperial policy; a war which had grown out of an attempt to thrust the Sepoy into the politics of Europe."

Mr. Childers remarked:

The resolution said, "that this House consents that the revenues of India shall be applied to defray the expenses of the military operations which may be carried on beyond the external frontiers of Her Majesty's Indian possessions." What he wished to ask the Government was simply this whether

there was the smallest authority in any financial resolution adopted by Parliament either in present or past times for the word "defray" being applicable to anything else, but an absolute charge on the revenue? (Hear, hear.) It so happened that at the end of the 56th section the word "defray" occurred again. It said that the pay and expenses incident to Her Majesty's military and naval forces in India should be defrayed out of the revenues of India. There could be no question whatever that when the authority was given to defray a charge the authority to defray it was absolute, and that the word was never used for a temporary charge.

Such was the opinion of the leaders of the Liberal party when the question of the payment of the cost of the Afghan war was under discussion in 1878-79, but the Egyptian question stands on a far different ground from the Afghan question. It might be argued that the Afghan war was in one sense an Indian war because it affected the Indian frontier, but the Egyptian war can in no sense be called an Indian war, for in it are involved England's imperial interests in which India has a very subordinate place. In the first place England's capital is widely scattered in Egypt, and she has a large number of her children employed in that country. Both of these she must protect. In the second place in protecting the interests of her own commerce she professes to protect those of the commerce of the world. Surely for an imperial undertaking of this gigantic magnitude it cannot be fair and just on the part of England to tax her poor Indian dependency. May we venture to express a hope that the protest of Lord Ripon's Government will be made public.

THE WAYS AND MEANS FOR LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Now that the first outburst of enthusiasm in respect of Lord Ripon's noble Resolution on the subject of local self-government may be said to be over, our countrymen should direct their attention to the practical part of the question. The Lieutenant Governor is really in earnest and desirous to give effect to the Resolution of the Government of India loyally and heartily. His Honor only wishes that nothing should be done in haste so as to jeopardize the ultimate success of the scheme. He advises patience and perseverance, and we believe all sensible men will agree with him in holding—make no haste but good speed. Mr. Thompson is prepared as we stated last week to introduce the elective system in some of the first class municipalities, and also in some of the advanced districts, and during his tour he will address himself particularly to this subject by holding conference with the local officers and educated native gentlemen of the districts. A Bill will be introduced into the Bengal Council on the subject early next winter.

Apart from the general principles involved the question of ways and means for local self-government is one of great practical importance. In our last we said that judging by the action taken by Government it would seem as if it was intended to give money with one hand, and to take it with another. That is to say, while the Government remitted the Police charges of municipal towns, it sought to burden those towns with the cost of dispensaries, schools, and local public works now chargeable to the provincial fund. We asked whether this arrangement was not a blind. But we hope we will not be misunderstood. The Bengal Government, we must do it the justice to say, is not open to this charge. The question stands in this way: In its Resolution of October 1881 on the subject of the extension of local self-government the Government of India enunciated the general principle that inasmuch as the Municipalities had no voice in the management of the Police they ought not to be called upon to contribute towards the maintenance of the Police. It justly remarked: "The only function which the Municipalities discharge in regard to Police is the provision of funds for the purpose of meeting the whole, or a portion, of the cost of the Municipal Police Force. They practically exercise no control over the Police, and cannot, therefore, be expected to take any special interest in the efficiency of the force, or to look with sympathy on a provision of the Law which treats them as a machinery for raising taxes to be spent on a department over which they have no control, and in the efficient and economical expenditure of which they have but little direct interest and no immediate res-

pensibility. The Governor General in Council would, therefore, be glad to see Municipal Bodies relieved altogether of the charge for Police, an equal amount of expenditure on Education, Medical Charity, and, if possible, Public Works of local interest, being transferred to them with as full control as may be practically expedient over the details of such expenditure." In noticing this part of the Resolution in our issue of the 24th October last we said: "The Police contribution was first imposed on municipalities by Sir Charles Trevelyan; the system has worked very unsatisfactorily; it will be to the lasting honor of Major Baring that he has had the courage to remove this incubus upon the municipal funds. But the condition proposed that the municipalities must spend an equal amount upon Education, Medical Charity, and if possible, Public Works of local interest, will considerably hamper the resources of these institutions. What is wanted is relief to the municipal fund for the fulfilment of the legitimate obligations of the municipalities, but we are afraid the condition that the amount now spent on Police must be expended on education, medical charity and local improvement will not afford the desired relief. It is stated that it is not the intention of the Government of India that the proposed transfer of the control of expenditure of a specially local character to Local Bodies should involve any addition to existing local burdens, and it will therefore be necessary to arrange for the simultaneous transfer of receipts sufficient to meet any net balance of additional expenditure which in any instance may arise. This is very fair, but the question is how are the primary requirements of the municipalities to be met, if the bulk of their income be absorbed by extra charges. It is here where we consider the Resolution of the Government of India faulty."

We did not write in vain. The Bengal Government took a right view of the matter, and resolved to give the Municipalities some share of the saving from the remission of the Police charges. In its Resolution of the 20th February last, the Government of Bengal wrote:

In his Resolution of 29th April 1881, the Lieutenant-Governor directed the transfer of all receipts from pounds to the municipalities within which they are situated, with effect from the commencement of the current financial year. He now directs that the whole of the expense of maintaining police in all municipalities, unions, and stations in Bengal with the exception of Calcutta, the Suburbs, and Howrah, shall be borne by Government with effect from 1st April next. It is to be understood, however, that the municipal funds thus set free shall still be levied for expenditure on works of general municipal utility, and that these increased resources shall not be devoted to the reduction of existing taxation. The charges now borne by Government in municipalities on account of dispensaries and hospitals, amounting to something less than a lakh of rupees, will be transferred to those bodies. The effect of the present orders will therefore be to give them a grant of 3½ lakhs per annum for expenditure on other objects. The above statement shows how urgent is the need for farther expenditure on conservancy, lighting, drainage, water-supply, and similar public wants. No attempt will be made at present to define the amount to be contributed by municipalities to schools situated within their limits. The large question of the administration of district education must be considered as a whole in connection with the general scheme for the extension of local self-government. Meanwhile, all municipalities are invited to proceed without loss of time to prepare, under section 68 of Act V of 1876, revised estimates of expenditure during the current year, with reference to the increased resources now placed at their disposal.

This was the Resolution of Sir Ashley Eden. It would be seen that whereas the Government of India had wished that an equal amount of the saving of Police charges should be spent on medical charity, education, sanitation, and local public works, the Government of Bengal proposed to throw upon the Municipalities only the cost of the dispensaries to the tune of one lakh of rupees, and to make a free gift of rupees three lakhs and a half for expenditure on objects which we indicated in our issue of the 24th October last. Mr. Rivers Thompson has not only endorsed the decision of his predecessor, but by a liberal

adjustment has raised the saving of Municipal Police charges from Rs. 450,000 to Rs. 496,000, and has given the Municipalities the benefit of the whole of this remission *minus* the dispensary charges. So far so good.

As regards the question of Ways and Means for local self-government the first circular of the Bengal Government issued in November last we must confess was conceived in a liberal spirit. We transcribe the following from this Resolution:

The Boards should be entrusted with the maintenance of all provincial communications, excepting railways and canals, and where this can be arranged, with the repairs and maintenance of civil buildings, a grant calculated on the average expenditure being made for the purpose. The Provincial Public Works Cess, Government must retain in its own hands. The cess is practically pledged at the security for the interest on the capital expended on Productive Public Works in the Province, and it is required, as its names implies, for large provincial, rather than local purposes. Nevertheless the Lieutenant-Governor will always be ready as he has hitherto been, to make liberal grants in aid of district projects from such funds as he may have at his disposal. It is probable that the grant to the District Boards for the maintenance of provincial communications or civil buildings will be made up wholly or in part by surrendering Pounds and Ferries to their management. Where this is insufficient special grants will be made each year from provincial funds. It is a question whether the management of the District Post Cess could with any advantage be transferred to local control. The Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared to transfer absolutely to local management all the details of district Medical charity, permanent grants representing the aid now derived from Government being transferred simultaneously. Lunatic Asylums are not district institutions, and their management must still be reserved to the State, members of the District Board being appointed visitors of all asylums. Sanitation in all its branches will it is hoped claim a large share of attention from the Boards and the Lieutenant-Governor will endeavour as far as possible to place them in funds for expenditure under this most important head; but for the present it will be necessary to retain the Vaccination Department as a special branch of the Government service. Sir Ashley Eden is willing to extend considerably and vest in the local Boards the powers now delegated to the existing District Committees in regard to the local control of Education. As regards the distribution of the allotment for Primary Education they are already associated with the Magistrate as a consultative body and their authority in this respect may be confirmed and increased. The Lieutenant-Governor some time ago increased the grant for Primary Education in the current year by one lakh of rupees, and he has hopes of making a further addition before the permanent grants are finally settled. The distribution of the district grant-in-aid allotments may also be made over to the Boards, under such restrictions as may be found necessary.

It will be seen from the above that no additional taxation was contemplated by the Bengal Government in November last. But the circular of the 5th July last distinctly proposes the imposition of a local rate. We will quote this part of the circular again:

For the purpose of providing the means of improving drainage, water-supply, and sanitation, and to supplement for general purposes the funds to be definitely surrendered to them by Government, it will be necessary to empower them to levy a local rate of which the proceeds will be credited, with their income from other sources, to the "Local District Fund." The Government of India suggests that, instead of making over to them fixed grants from the Provincial revenues to supplement the receipts from pounds and ferries, and enable them to meet the charges transferred to them, the license tax assessments and collections should be made over to them and to municipalities. These collections, however, would in many places particularly in municipalities, largely exceed any charges that Government could transfer to them; and a share, to be fixed separately for each Board, is all that could be surrendered. Your opinion is invited upon this point, with any suggestions that you may have to offer in regard to the Public Works Cess or other source of revenue.

There has thus been a change in the policy of the Bengal Government in this particular as regards the Ways and Means for local self-government. But we must say that the Government of India is really responsible for this change. It has driven a hard bargain with the Bengal Government about provincial finance,

and if the local Government be not put in funds, it cannot be blamed for its inability to put in its turn the Local Boards in funds. Mr. Thompson we believe is anxious to launch the scheme without recourse to additional taxation, but unless the Government of India will help him with money, he cannot make bricks without straw. We do hope Major Baring will take this matter into his serious consideration. We would advise our countrymen, who are holding meetings on the subject of local self-government, to direct their attention specially to this important point.

OUR COMMERCIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce is our commercial Parliament. Composed of practical men of business its opinions are always entitled to great weight. The Presidential address at the half-yearly meetings of the Chamber of Commerce is becoming gradually more and more interesting. The last address was delivered by Mr. R. Miller, President. He spoke on various subjects, some of which we will notice presently. It is noteworthy that the President of the Chamber of Commerce does not approve of the free trade policy of the Government of India. Mr. Miller remarks: "The total abolition of the import duties on everything except arms, ammunition, military stores, wine, liquors, spirits, and salt took the country somewhat by surprise, and public opinion has not as yet satisfied itself that the step was justifiable. How little "protective" in the mischievous sense were the import duties on English yarns and goods may be judged from the very slight difference that the removal of the duty has made in the relative consumption of the Indian-made and of the English article since the latter could be admitted free. A greater convenience to the limited class who actually import goods is so far the only visible result, and it remains to be seen whether that alone can justify, or whether the country can afford, the loss of the annual £5 lakhs of revenue which was derived from the slightest and most inoffensive tax in India." These remarks are significant. Mr. Miller next touched upon the reduction of the salt duty. He gave figures shewing increase of importation which he attributed to the reduction of duty. The Salt revenue was a growing one; increase of population and multiplication of communications would manifestly tend to stimulate consumption, and the reduction of the duty would as a matter of course encourage consumption. The duty had been unduly raised in Madras and Bombay and ought to have been lowered. In Bengal we hold the pressure of the duty was so little felt that its reduction was tantamount to an uncalled-for sacrifice of revenue. It remains to be seen to what extent the diminution of the duty will stimulate actual consumption of salt in Bengal Proper.

Mr. Miller made some valuable remarks on the effects of the development of our Railway system on the trade of Calcutta and Bombay. He said:

The result to Calcutta of the opening of the Rajpootana route may, for the present be stated thus:—

It has stimulated the East Indian Railway to give to the population along its system a share in the advantages of its fast road and cheap fuel to which in all justice they are entitled.

It has shown that a moderate reduction, say 5 per cent, has been sufficient to retain for the East Indian railway a large share in the downward cargo.

It has shown that at an equal charge from Bombay and from Calcutta respectively to Delhi, the former can command 60 per cent. of the total supply of piece-goods.

It remains for Calcutta piece-goods imports to see whether the present piece-goods freight charged to them is a fair rate on the basis of a reasonable profit on working, and it is to this point that the attention of your Committee is just now directed.

A still more important development of railways into what Calcutta has hitherto considered its sole domain is now said to be projected, and it seems to me to convey a really serious threat, namely, the proposed extension of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Itarsi to Cawnpore. That would certainly be carrying the war into our camp, and I think it behoves us to watch the progress of events closely.

This is a very important subject, but we do not see with what reason or propriety we can interfere with Bombay. Speaking from a Calcutta point of view we may justly regret that we are losing our hold upon the North-West market, but if we cannot compete with Bombay on fair terms we must yield. As Mr. Miller said, "instead of envying the greater growth of Bombay trade, it

might perhaps be more useful to emulate her enterprise and to develop the resources of our own territory. There are many lines of trade in Bengal itself on which it only requires a railway to be laid to command a profitable traffic. That field of enterprise is now open to us, and if availed of, is certain to add immensely to the resources of the port." But, remarked Mr. Miller, the port and town of Calcutta do not afford sufficient accommodation to our existing trade. "It is, however, of little use," he justly said, "to speak of enlarging the volume of trade, if the volume is already as large as the space at our disposal enables us to handle. It is a matter of notoriety that the space in the port, especially at Howrah, is so confined that there is the greatest possible difficulty in carrying on even so much business as exist at present, and if there is to be an increase, it is hard to know how it is to be arranged for." We are of opinion that the goods sheds at Howrah should be enlarged and extended. This is the first step necessary for the proper accommodation of the increasing trade of Calcutta.

Referring to the protest of the British Indian Association against the construction of warehouses within jetty-enclosure by the Port Commissioners of Calcutta Mr. Miller remarked:

There are many other points which call for remark to-day, but I shall not attempt to do more than mention the most prominent of them, the re-arrangement of the accommodation at the Jetties. Some time ago we observed in the newspapers a strong appeal from the British Indian Association to the Government against a proposal of the Port Commissioners to erect commodious warehouses on or near the river bank for the storage of inward and export cargo. The protest referred to was mainly on the ground of an undue competition with private enterprise. I think the protest is most groundless and unfair. The trade of this place has increased enormously since the establishment of the Port Commissioners, and it is mainly through that body that this increase has been possible. At the same time little or nothing has been done by private enterprise to give us new or improved godown space. I fail to see by what right owners of private godowns in Calcutta can claim to force the public at large, not only of Calcutta but of every part of India that trades with Calcutta, to assist in supporting private houseowners here in a monopoly which in reality acts as a tax on the trade of the country, and I hope I am only speaking the opinion of every one here in begging of the Port Commissioners to press forward these proposals for the sanction of Government.

We cannot, we must confess, agree with Mr. Miller on this point. Mr. Miller was not quite right when he said that the opposition of the British Indian Association was based mainly on the ground of an undue competition on the part of the Port Commissioners with private enterprise. This was certainly one of the grounds. The Association urged that the construction of warehouses for the permanent accommodation of goods did not fall within the scope of the functions of the Port Commissioners, that it was not sanctioned by law, and that it was not covered by Lord Dalhousie's Resolution regarding the appropriation of the Strand Bank lands. But the Port Commissioners we hear have carried the day, for the Government has sanctioned the construction of the warehouses.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

I.

We have received a pamphlet entitled "Reply to Major the Hon'ble E. Baring's Budget speech in the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor-General of India on March 18, 1882," being a collection of articles reprinted from the *Friend of China*, the organ of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade. We have read this pamphlet carefully, and must confess that we do not find in it one iota, which may be considered a satisfactory reply, to Major Baring's statements and remarks on the opium question. The writer begins by acknowledging the personal courtesy of Major Baring himself. He says: "Instead of the contemptuous epithets and affected disdain with which less responsible persons have assailed us, Major Baring reasons calmly, soberly, respectfully, as one discussing with those who have much reason on their side." We note also in the speech an evident desire to be fair and truthful, and, except where the exigencies of a foregone conclusion positively forbade it, we gladly recognize that the desire has not been ineffectual." The pamphleteer remarks: "Major Baring's main argument divides into three parts, the monopoly, the treatment of China, and the need of the

Indian revenue." With regard to the first point he concedes it by quoting the following Resolution of the Anti-Opium Society:

"That, a proposition having been made that the Government of India should abandon the monopoly of opium, and throw the cultivation of the poppy and the trade in opium open to private capitalists, this Committee regards such proposal with extreme distrust and disapproval; believing that it would be practically an arrangement for perpetuating the Opium Trade without any diminution of its attendant evils. They are convinced that there would be serious risk of aggravating these very evils, both by the increase of production, and by the creation of new vested interests, which the Government would find it hard to control; that the change of method in India would be no alleviation of the wrong done to China; that this Committee therefore, declines to support the proposal."

We are glad to observe that the Anti-Opium Society takes the same view of the monopoly question that we have always taken of it. As regards the treatment of China, the writer, after quoting Mr. Reynolds, remarks: "Mr. Reynolds does not quote the anti-opium contention with exact accuracy. We have not ventured to prophesy what China will do when she is free. Possibly changed circumstances, or progress of ideas in China may, in the future, lead to a new policy. But we have insisted on the facts that when China was free to act as she thought best, the trade in opium was absolutely prohibited; that since the legalization which our opponents assert was not forced upon her, she has expressed her desire to have the legalization rescinded, and prohibition restored; that up to this day by the mouth of her highest officials she declares that her 'single aim will be in the future as in the past to repress the traffic.' In spite of these antecedents pointing in that direction, it would not be safe to predict that China, free to act, would certainly at once prohibit the import of opium. Year by year the vice has increased by 'leaps and bounds,' and with it the interior poppy-cultivation. This greatly increases the difficulty of resisting the progress of the vice; and proportionately, the temptation to 'regulate' it after our fashion, that is, to make it a source of revenue, becomes greater. We do not therefore prophesy."

It is useless to discuss the historical question. Matters will not improve by recalling the past. What practical men ought to consider is that if the stoppage of the Indian opium traffic will not stop the vice in China, then why deprive India of a prolific source of revenue? Read the telegram, which Lord Hartington received from Sir Thomas Wade, and read in the House of Commons. It runs as follows:

"I went to the Yamen on the 16th to speak of various matters. Four ministers received me. Adverting to opium, I observed that the authorities, in some places, were taxing opium, native and foreign: in others, were trying to increase both sale and consumption of both. Without at all denying the right of the Chinese Government to do as it chose, I said I should wish to know which course the Government approve. They said the question was embarrassing. The Chinese Government would be glad to stop opium-smoking altogether; but the habit was too confirmed to be stopped by official intervention. No idea of abolishing the trade at present was in the mind of the Government. Alluding to the desire of well-disposed people at home to see England withdraw from the trade, I asked if it would be of any use to diminish yearly the exports from India. They said so long as the habit exists opium will be procured either from India or elsewhere. Any serious attempt to check the evil must originate with the people themselves. The measure I suggested would affect the Chinese revenue, but would not reach the root of the mischief. I said that the suggestion about diminution was purely my own, that I had no authority to speak of it from my Government. I am satisfied that even if opium be bonded, as my Convention proposed, the Government of India will not lose a farthing. But production of Native opium is increasing fast, and will sooner or later supply the Chinese demand."

The only answer which the pamphleteer makes to the above is this: "Sir Thomas Wade is most meagre in his information, and if we had the long-promised despatch in explanation of these interminable negotiations, it would still be safer to hear what the Chinese have to say before drawing our conclusion. Somehow John Bull is hoodwinked and deceived, although the diplomatists would be most indignant if they were

accused of intending this result. If only one could get Sir T. Wade, Sir R. Alcock, &c., before an honest British jury, and have them passed under a cross-examination, a few plain questions would demonstrate to every man and woman in these islands that Britain does to-day deny to China liberty to deal with opium as she pleases. Sir R. Alcock knows the truth, Sir T. Wade knows the truth; and yet their articles and their telegrams are quoted in support of the opposite to truth! This is very regrettable to say the least of it." It is hard to understand the writer. Are we to believe that Sir T. Wade and Sir R. Alcock do not mean what they say? If they thus deceive themselves we can only regret it. But we have more faith in the words of these distinguished gentlemen than in the surmise of the pamphleteer.

As regards the financial necessity of India the pamphleteer quotes Major Baring's speech: "My view on the subject of opium is a very simple one. I do not deny that there are objections of various kinds to the opium revenue. I do not deny that it is not a satisfactory branch of our revenue in many ways; but I say distinctly that I will be no party to abandoning that revenue unless I can clearly see my way to replace it by some other form of taxation which would be neither oppressive to the people nor strongly repugnant to public opinion. Well, I can see nothing of the kind. I have considered the question very carefully. I have considered it with the utmost respect for the opinion of those excellent men who take a different view of this subject from that which I take, and who are moving at home in the matter; and I have been totally unable to discover the taxation by which our opium revenue could be replaced, and by which, without oppression, without incurring a great, and I may say a just, unpopularity, we should have the slightest chance of recouping ourselves if we were to abandon that revenue in whole or in part. As I said before, it is in my judgment, the first duty of the Government of India to consider the interests of the people of India; and it is from that point of view that I look at this question; and looking at it from that point of view, I can have no doubt that the course which the Government of India have determined to take, namely, that of maintaining our position with respect to the opium revenue, is a just and right one." The writer in reply says:—"The immediate question is not of taxing India, but whether it is right to tax China for the benefit of India, and that by the shameful method of pandering to Chinese vices and obstructing the efforts of the Chinese Government to repress them. But we must not be led into a digression." Again:—"It would be a little too much to ask that Chinese should perish in order that Hindoos may not starve. Therefore the only possible mode in which this argument from financial necessity is presentable, is that which in fact it has assumed, viz., that the Indian Government is bound by considerations of justice, morality, and humanity, so far as India is concerned, and not bound by them beyond the ocean and across the Himalayas. This, in fact, is a *reductio ad absurdum*, and proves that the premiss is erroneous. A financial necessity to commit a moral wrong is an impossibility. No such necessity can exist." But India's position is different. Her contention is this—if China cannot do without opium, why should India give up her trade in it? An immoderate use of spirits leads to vice, but does any country for that abstract reason prohibit traffic in spirits? The importation of opium into China is a purely commercial question, and it ought to be settled without reference to extraneous considerations.

II.

HAVING reviewed the question from the standpoint of the Anti-Opiumist, let us consider the evidence of an unbiased eye-witness. In a recent issue we briefly noticed Mr. Brereton's instructive volume entitled "The Truth about Opium." But the subject treated of in the book is of such vital importance to the people of India that it demands a more extended consideration. The book contains the substance of three lectures on the Opium controversy deli-

vered by the author, late a solicitor, at Hong-Kong, in St. James Hall in February last; and its object is to lay before the British public sober facts in refutation of the fallacies disseminated by the Anti-Opium Society. Mr. Brereton during his long residence in Hong-Kong had ample opportunities for forming a correct judgment on the opium question, and he speaks with a weight of authority which entitles his opinions to attentive consideration.

The fallacies which Mr. Brereton undertakes to refute are the following:—(1) That opium smoking in China is confined to a small percentage of the people, which percentage has steadily increased, since the introduction into China of Indian Opium; (2) that Opium smoking is injurious to the system, more so than spirit drinking; (3) that the supply of opium regulates the demand, and not the demand the supply; (4) that opium smoking and opium eating are equally hurtful; (5) that all, or nearly all, who smoke opium are either inordinate smokers, or necessarily on the way of becoming so, and that, once the custom has been commenced, it cannot be dropped, and that the consumption daily increases; (6) that the Chinese is, or ever was, anxious to put a stop to or check the use of opium; (7) that the British merchants in China are making large fortunes by opium; (8) that the discontinuance of the supply of opium from India would stop or check the practice of opium smoking; (9) that the opposition of the Chinese officials to the introduction of opium into China arose from moral causes; (10) that the introduction of Indian Opium into China has arrested the progress of Christianity in that country, and that, if the trade were discontinued, the Chinese would accept the Gospel. Numbers 1, 3, and 8 may be considered together. Mr. Brereton quotes *in extenso* the official Yellow Book of Mr. Hart, Inspector General of Chinese Customs, who puts down the annual importation of opium at 100,000 chests. No statistics of Native production are available, but Mr. Hart thinks that it may also be put down at about the same quantity as the imported drug. According to his estimate, the total supply of opium would suffice only for two millions of persons. But the fanatics of the Anti-Opium Society would have us believe that twenty millions of Chinese are smokers. Mr. Hart, it should be remembered, is a servant of the Chinese Government, and his estimates may be accepted as fairly correct. Again, the Inspector General of Chinese customs and his subordinates wrote in plain terms that Native Opium was known, produced and used long before any Europeans began the sales of the foreign drug along the coast. It may be asked why the imported article found favour with the Chinese in preference to the indigenous article. This question is answered by the Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai, who points that "native opium is much inferior in flavour to the foreign drug. It is smoked by people who cannot afford to buy the latter, with which, again, it is mixed in order to suit the circumstances of people, who are a little better off, but foreign opium is used by all the smokers who can afford to buy it. So long as the present great difference in quality between the native and foreign articles continues to exist, I do not think that the sale of the former will interfere much with that of the latter." It cannot, then, be contended with any show of reason that the supply of a superior quality of article has created the demand for opium in China. And the suppression of the Indian opium trade would not check the practice of opium smoking among the Chinese. The only consequence of such a measure would be to increase the supply from Persia, Turkey, Mozambique and other countries, which now support opium into China, and to give an impetus to the extension of the indigenous cultivation. It is only the fanatics of the Anti-Opium Society, who have persuaded themselves to believe that if only the import of the Indian opium were put a stop to, the Chinese could be debarred from the use of the drug. Mr. Brereton conclusively shows that this belief does not rest upon any foundation. So long as there is a demand for an article, it must be supplied, and national tastes and habits cannot be altered in a day. These may be taken for axioms. The only re-

sult of the discontinuance of the supply of opium from India would be that, to quote Mr. Brereton's words, "by a stupid, though well-meaning policy that ultimate demoralisation, degradation and ruin which the Anti-Opium Society allege is now being wrought upon the natives of China by the existing Indo-China opium trade would be enormously accelerated." The suppression of the Indian opium trade would make this country insolvent without doing the Chinese any good whatever. If the latter are to have opium there is no reason why the superior drug of India should not be supplied to them. As regards the effects of opium on those who use it, Mr. Brereton brings forward overwhelming evidence to refute the wild and ridiculous assertions, which are made by the fanatics of Exeter Hall, and which he has stated in numbers 2, 4, and 5 of the fallacies mentioned above. It has yet to be proved that the moderate use of opium is more injurious than the moderate use of ardent spirits. As a matter of fact, the consumption of opium has been general amongst Asiatic nations as a stimulant and narcotic from time unknown and used in some form or other much as wine, beer and spirits are used by Europeans. Dr. Moore and Sir George Birdwood have proved to demonstration that opium taken in moderation does not produce the pernicious effects which the Anti-Opium fanatics would ascribe to it. We have so often discussed this point in these columns that we do not think it necessary to repeat what we have said on previous occasions. It would, indeed, be a blessing if the drinkers of alcoholic liquors could be persuaded to substitute opium for spirits. And the use of opium has no more a tendency to abuse than that of spirituous liquors. The most important points are those stated by Mr. Brereton as numbers 6 and 9. The fanatics of Exeter Hall are convinced that the Chinese Government is sincere in its wish that the consumption of opium in China should be checked; and that the opposition of the Chinese officials to the introduction of opium into their country arose from moral causes. In discussing this question, we must judge the Chinese Government, not by its words, but by its acts. In spite of the repeated edicts issued by the Government, the cultivation of opium is spreading in China. And even if the desire of the Chinese Government to put a stop to the consumption of opium be fully conceded, there can be no doubt as to its inability to carry out that desire. The production of opium in the province of Szechuen alone is greater than the whole amount of the Indian crop, Mulwa, Patna, and Benares put together. Mr. Baber, the Chinese Secretary of Her Majesty's Legation, who was sent with Mr. Grosvenor's Mission to Eastern China after Mr. Margary's murder, estimates that the poppy-fields constitute a third of the whole cultivation of Yunnan. And the recently published consular reports from China clearly show that the cultivation of opium is steadily increasing in that country. Mr. Donald Spence, the acting consul at Jehang, states in plain terms that throughout the west the cultivation of the poppy is free and receives direct official encouragement. The consul at Chefoo also reports that the poppy is now extensively grown in that province. Whatever may be the views which the Chinese Ministers entertain on this question, they recognise their complete inability to suppress the cultivation of opium in China. In judging whether the Chinese Government is sincere in its desire that the consumption of opium should be checked, intelligent and unprejudiced men would, of course, attach greater weight to its acts than to its words. The opposition of the Chinese Officials to the importation of Indian Opium arose, not from moral causes, but from a wish to check the drain of silver. This was demonstrated by Sir Rutherford Alcock in a paper read before the Society of Arts. In the first of the Imperial Edicts on the subjects of opium published in 1793 no reference was made to the moral aspect of the question. "The reasons exclusively put forward in the first of these edicts in 1793," says Sir Rutherford Alcock, "were that it wasted the time and property of the people of the Inner law, leading them to exchange their silver and commodities for the vile dirt of the foreigner." So long as the balance of trade was in favour of

China and great quantities of silver accumulated in this country, the opium question was regarded in a political and financial character, rather than in a moral light. When the balance of trade turned in the opposite direction, bullion began to flow out of China and silver rose in value. To put a stop to the drain of silver from the country the Chinese Ministers became desirous to check the import of Indian opium, and they were only too eager to take advantage of the moral arguments, which the members of the Anti-Opium Society put into their heads. The points stated by Mr. Brereton as numbers 7 and 10 are unimportant and do not require any particular consideration. From what has been said above it will be seen that the Anti-Opiumists are very weak in argument; but against this disadvantage they have as a set-off the heroism and courage of fanaticism.

AGRICULTURAL INDEBTEDNESS.

THIS is one of the topics discussed in the first appendix to the report of the Famine Commission. The indebtedness of the agricultural community in many parts of India is a serious evil, and the Government is bound to apply a proper remedy to it. Model revenue officers would have us believe that the indebtedness of the Indian ryot is the inevitable consequence of his own improvidence and want of thrift. This is a fallacy. The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. T. Crossthwaite, of the North-West Civil Service, who now represents the Central Provinces in the Viceroy's Legislative Council, writes:—"We are constantly told of the improvidence of the people. But in what do they show their improvidence? Can extravagance be alleged against the house-keeper, who, out of monthly wages of ten shillings, contrives in six months to put by thirty? Are the Native soldiers improvident? Yet they are the sons and brothers of the men who till the soil. There is no more thrifty race in the world than the people of Hindustan. Their rural economy would put any of us to shame. There is not a straw let go to waste; not a weed, that is not poison, which has not its use. Yet we are told they are improvident. Doubtless there are Thakooris and others of once powerful clans, who do spend money. There are the robber clans, such as the Goojars. But even against these it is a mistake to bring a sweeping charge of extravagance. The ordinary peasant is the most thrifty and frugal of mortals. He is no glutton; he does not drink; his sole luxury is an extra bullock or two; yet he is in debt; he is the slave of the usurer." The indebtedness of the ryot cannot then be accounted for by the theory of improvidence. There must be some other cause for it. The Indian peasant, indeed, is a marvel of thrift, frugality and industry; yet, speaking generally, he has no resources beyond the current harvest. Mr. Irwin, of the Oudh Commission, in his book entitled "the Garden of India," thus describes the condition of the agricultural classes in that province:—"Taking the province, as a whole, it is scarcely too much to say that a large portion of cultivators have neither food sufficient to keep them in health, nor clothes sufficient to protect them from the weather; that their cattle are miserably thin and weak from under-feeding, that they are hardly ever out of debt for twelve months together, . . . and that except on specially favourable occasions they are dependent on the money-lender for their food for from two to six months in the year, . . ."

The first and most important thing to be done to ameliorate the condition of the agricultural classes in Northern and Western India is to rescue them from the grasp of the money-lender. So long as they remain hopelessly involved in debt they must pass their days in chronic and abject poverty. But as things now stand the cultivator cannot do without borrowing. Living from hand to mouth, the ryot cannot, without the help of the money-lender, tide over the constantly recurring bad seasons. In fact the land can be kept under cultivation only by the combined action of the ryot and the banyia. As Sir John Strachey in his speech on the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, said:—"Money-lenders" are obviously as necessary to

the Indian Agriculturist as the seed which he sows, or as the rain which falls from heaven to water his fields." The Indian ryot cannot, then, do without borrowing. And it is the revenue system introduced by the British Government which lies at the root of his chronic indebtedness. Even Mr. Hope, the author of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Bill, was driven by the very force of facts to admit that the rigidity of the revenue system has, in a great degree, contributed to, if it did not entirely originate the difficulties of the Deccan ryot. The British revenue system does not recognise local peculiarities. It exacts an unvarying cash assessment on each plot of ground without any reference to the conditions of the country. A system of fluctuating assessment it looks upon as barbarous and unscientific; yet that is the only system which is suited to the circumstances of many parts of the country. Mr. H. G. Keene, of the North-West Civil Service, in his paper entitled "How are they to live?" in a recent issue of the *Calcutta Review* says: "But the greatest measure of all for the relief of the agriculturalists of Upper India is one which distinctly involves the admission that the Mogul rulers were wiser than their successors; that is to say, in the manner in which the revenue was collected. To exact cash from the yeomanry in a country where a family is supported by a holding of from five to ten acres and where specie only exists in dribbles received from beyond seas, is to throw upon the revenue-payers a burden under which they cannot walk. The reply is kept in stereotype. We are told that the British Government pays its employes in cash, and that it must consequently collect in cash. We are further told that the assessment is so light, *communibus annis*, that the people may well save in a good year the money that they will be required to pay in a bad year. Both these answers are radically untrue. Akbar paid his employes in cash, but he collected in kind, except on certain valuable and readily marketable crops, such as cotton and sugar grown for commercial purposes, and by persons presumably possessed of resources. We are not in favour of reverting to the old system of collecting revenue in kind. This system would open a wide door for the practice of oppression and extortion by the subordinate revenue officials. Already the poor and helpless people of India suffer a great deal at the hands of a corrupt and unscrupulous police and of ministerial officers in the courts and revenue offices; and it would be the height of folly to increase their suffering in this respect. To scatter a body of ill-paid and venal officials throughout the length and breadth of the temporarily settled districts to collect the revenue in kind would be a remedy worse than the disease. But the system of fluctuating assessments should be introduced into all temporarily settled tracts. The Government demand should vary with the produce of the land, but it should be collected in cash. And the revenue and rent instalments should be so regulated that the cultivator may have sufficient time allowed him to sell his crops before he is called upon to meet the demand of the inexorable tax-gatherer. This latter question formed the subject of a recent Resolution by the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department. But as we pointed out, in noticing the Resolution, it does not go to the root of the evil. So long as the revenue system is not materially altered, both as regards assessment and collection, the mere fixation of instalments convenient to the payers will not be productive of any appreciable good. The application of superficial remedies cannot cure constitutional diseases. The remedy must go to the root of the disease, or it will not prove efficacious.

The *Pioneer* announces that a Bill will shortly be introduced into the Viceroy's Legislative Council to amend the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act. We earnestly hope that this opportunity may be taken advantage of to deal with the real evil under which the wretched *kumbi* is suffering. When Mr. Hope's Bill was carried through the Council hopes were held out that the Government of Bombay would consider the desirability of modifying the revenue system. But shortly after the Bill became law and found a place on the Statute-book, Sir

Richard Temple, then Governor of the Western Presidency, declared that no modification of the revenue system could be effected. The rigidity of the revenue system introduced by the British Government is the main, if not the sole, cause of the indebtedness of the agricultural classes in many parts of the country, so long as this source of evil is not removed the question of agricultural indebtedness cannot be said to have been properly grappled with. We commend this important question to Lord Ripon's careful and attentive consideration.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

THE NEWS received last week about Egypt is of a fluctuating character. The European Powers have been evidently playing fast and loose. Now they are for a Conference, and now they are not. Russia at first backed out, but now she has rejoined the Conference. Italy wont co-operate with England in the restoration of order in Egypt, but claims joint protection of the Suez Canal. Turkey is fitting out an expedition to Egypt but demands that England should withdraw her fleet. On the other hand England insists that she will not give up her position or permit an armed intervention of Turkey till she proclaim Araby Bey a rebel. In the meantime Araby Bey continues to strengthen his position. The English have occupied Suez and Meks, and are assisting the Khedive in the restoration of his supremacy. We hope England will continue firm, for much depends upon her firmness.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor left the capital for his tour on Wednesday last. Mr. Thompson had previously intimated his wish to leave privately, so there was not the usual gathering at the Railway Station to bid him adieu. Still there were a few European and Native gentlemen present. The Lieutenant-Governor is expected to return to Darjeeling by the 20th of September next, and to return to Calcutta by the beginning of November. His Honor may, if the state of public business permits, visit some of the Behar districts in return to Calcutta.

TRUE to his character Mr. Thompson has given a solution to the question of remunerating public officers doing Municipal or other extra duties in addition to their own, which will leave little room for jobbery. The reader might recollect that there was lately considerable fight in the Patna Municipality about the election of its Vice-Chairman. As usual there were two parties in the matter, one asking for a Native Vice-Chairman, and the other for a European Vice-Chairman. Ultimately, strange to say, the Municipal Commissioners elected without a dissentient voice a European, Mr. Smith, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, as their Vice-Chairman. Mr. Thompson was not quite satisfied and invited the Municipal Commissioners to reconsider the election. They again elected Mr. Smith, and the election as a matter of course was confirmed by Government. The Municipal Commissioners have now voted a grant of Rs. 100 a month to Mr. Smith as his remuneration for the discharge of his municipal duties. The Lieutenant-Governor has ordered that if Mr. Smith has time for the Municipal work, he as a public officer should perform that work in addition to his legitimate duties without claiming any extra remuneration, but that if the Municipal Commissioners should still resolve to pay him an allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem, that amount should be credited to the general revenue, inasmuch as Mr. Smith was already paid from the general revenue. This is a very proper decision. Local and Municipal Committees are apt to commit jobberies by lending an easy ear to the charming voice of persuasive but intriguing officers, but the firm decision of the Lieutenant-Governor will keep them straight.

A GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY published on the 29th July gives a detailed list of the field force that is being despatched from India to Egypt.

The whole force will be under the command of Major General Sir H. T. Macpherson, K.C.B., V.C., Colonel J. Browne C.S.I. goes as commanding Engineer, and Deputy Surgeon General C. Smith, M.D. Madras Medical Service, as Principal Medical Officer. The Infantry Brigade will be under the command of Colonel O. V. Tanuer C. B. Bombay Staff Corps and the Cavalry Brigade under that of Brigadier H. C. Wilkinson. The principal Commissariat Officer, who proceeds with the force is Lieut.-Colonel W. Lukhardt, of the Bombay Staff Corps; Lt.-Cl. C. Hayter Madras Staff Corps, acts as Director of Transport. The force will consist of 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, 7th B. N. I., 20th B. N. I. (Punjab) and 29th Bombay N. I., 2nd Bengal Cavalry, 6th Bengal Cavalry, 13th Bengal Lancers. The Artillery accompanying the Force is No. 7-1st Brigade, Northern Division, Royal Artillery, and there will be the usual complement of sappers and miners, which on this occasion will consist of "A" and "I" companies Madras Sappers and Miners.

By A Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce His Excellency the Governor-General in Council lays down certain rules regarding the powers of Local Governments in sanctioning the appointment of one officer to hold two or more appointments at the same time, and the grant of allowance in such cases. The rules are to the effect that a Local Government may grant a local allowance to an officer from Provincial Revenues provided the officer's total emoluments, including the local allowance, do not exceed Rs. 250 a month. A Local Government cannot, without the previous sanction of the Government of India, appoint an officer to hold two appointments as a permanent arrangement unless the pay of the appointment is a Provincial charge and unless the aggregate pay does not exceed Rs. 250 a month. But Local Governments are authorized to make such appointment as a temporary measure. A sanctioned local allowance may be drawn by any officer, who performs the duties for which it is granted, and no second sanction of the Supreme Government will be required in the case of any public officer, when the local Government may assign his duties. These rules shall not have retrospective effect in respect of allowances now drawn or appointments already made, so far as regards present incumbents.

WE HAVE received the following letter from Assam :

You will be sorry to hear that 40 imported coolies were lately carried away by flood from a tea garden in North Lakhimpore. The lot consisted of men, women and children, who, if they had been Europeans, would have doubtless led our Government to appoint a committee of inquiry *pace* the accidental deaths at Nainital about this time in 1880. The Deputy Commissioner and the Sub-Divisional Officer have inspected the place and the faulty situation of the coolie sheds will, I hope, receive due attention to which alone the people attribute this misfortune.

It may be noted here that the inspection of gardens by Government officers has become more a matter of convenience than one of duty for more than one reason to which such catastrophe may be partly due. Medical officers are as a rule under engagement with tea estates and other inspectors receive hospitality at the hands of the Managers thereof. While on this subject I beg, in defiance of all rules on the subject, to draw your attention to induced recruitment of certain *Tule* students recently reported in the *Statesman* and to inform you one of the several similar instances I have come across. One Christian woman of Armenian extraction, late of Raigan, was cunningly told by a recruiting agent in Calcutta that a European in Assam wrote for a governess on a handsome pay. The woman offered a consideration to the recruiting agent who informed her that one unpleasantness was attached to the bargain, since the employer must take the employee under an agreement to be registered &c. The woman consented and the recruiting agent got her registered under changed dress. The woman had money and the recruiting agent came to Goalando to see her better accommodated and boarded of course at her cost. On alighting at Kokilamukha she found herself destined to pluck tea leaves!!!

We venture to solicit the particular attention of the Viceroy to the above letter.

THE GOOD people of Krishnaghur have set an example to the rest of the country by following up the question of local self-government in a thoroughly practical spirit. The Magistrate of Nuddea convened a public meeting at which a letter signed by some of the representative

men of the district was read. The suggestions contained in the letter are reasonable and practical. We are glad to observe that in this letter the people of Krishnaghur have supplied the omission which was made at their first meeting, we mean that they have given their opinion on the question of taxation. They write :

With regard to the funds which will be placed at the hands of the Local Boards and the mode of their appropriation and expenditure, we refrain from making any suggestions for the present, because it has not been as yet settled what sums will be especially handed over to the Boards, and what expenditure they will be liable to incur. But we may venture to submit that the power of imposing a local rate or cess should not be delegated to the Board. The people have already to pay heavy taxes, and if the Boards impose any fresh taxes they will soon become the most unpopular institutions, which we believe is not the intention of Government. The power of imposing a cess means the obligation to impose one, when the necessity arises, and we believe that such necessity will arise at no distant date. Seeing that the present expenditure on Roads in this District falls far short of its requirements, the extreme reluctance which even officials feel in applying to Government for the sanction of an expenditure will give place to frequent and perhaps unreasonable applications to the Board for the performance of works which they will be wholly unable to undertake.

We entirely concur. We cannot however agree with the Krishnaghur people as to the uselessness of the Central Board of Control. Such a body is necessary to supervise the work of the Local Boards. We have written so much on the subject that we need not repeat what we have already said.

CROMWELL opens one of his letters to the assembly of the Church of Scotland with the quaint sentence, "I beseech you, my beloved in the bowels of Jesus Christ, believe that it may be possible for you to be mistaken." We cannot help quoting it with reference to the Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality anent his recent denunciation of his colleagues. It is possible for him to be mistaken, and for his colleagues, swarthy and of a conquered race though they be, to be in the right. There are markets and markets, and one made up of three old women and half-a-dozen ducks does not require the same accommodation as one in which have been sunk sixteen lakhs of public money for the benefit of a numerically small section of the community. Had this been remembered and the wants of those who frequent the small market which formed the subject of discussion at the last meeting been consulted, there would have been no misunderstanding. But supposing for the sake of argument that the English Chairman of the Corporation is a better judge of what should be the size of the footpaths in a small native market than his native colleagues, some of whom use that market, and that the latter were quite mistaken, still there was no occasion whatever in a closing speech to which there could be no reply, for any bluster about "corruption and jobbery." The question was whether a particular footpath should be 4 feet broad or six feet broad, and in regard to it there is ample room for fair honest difference of opinion without conjuring up the bogey of corruption. It is doubtless very unpleasant to be thrice defeated at a single sitting, and the ruffling of temper consequent thereon may account for, though not justify, some acerbity of language (and strong language is cheap enough) but the occasion was not such as to justify such reckless calumny as the Chairman thought proper to indulge in without having any evidence whatever. He should remember that such charges and counter-charges do not in any way promote harmonious working. Above all, he should remember that black men have characters to defend, feel quite as keenly as white men, and he should not abuse his position.

FOLLOWING the example of their Chairman the *Englishman* reads to the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta a lecture on their duties. Repeatedly has Mr. Harrison of late been telling the Commissioners that they were a model body, that their example had induced the Viceroy to concede the boon of local self-government to the country at large, that the self-sacrifice they made was highly commendable, and all that sort of thing. But suddenly he has discovered that their course is "tortuous," and that "they were dragging the Municipal Corporation through the mire of corruption and

jobbery." And what was the cause of this tirade—this denunciation, this vilification? It was this that whereas a Committee had recommended that the roads in a native market should be widened to six feet, the Commissioners have resolved that they should be widened to four feet! And for this decision these anathemas have been hurled against the Commissioners by their own Chairman. As under the rules of business the Chairman had the last word, no one could get up and answer his diatribe. But after all what were the arguments of the Chairman? In the sanctioned plan of the market dated 1867 the roads were marked 8 to 12 feet wide, but the present width of the roads did not exceed three feet. The Chairman did not give an iota of proof to shew that the plan of 1867 had ever been a *fait accompli*, that the roads indicated therein had ever been constructed, or that having been constructed they had been encroached upon. On the contrary the owner asserted that the three feet roads had been constructed sixteen years ago, and that they had never been objected to by the Corporation. One thing is plain and patent. The market was originally a block of three bigas; the property has been partitioned, and the present owner had had awarded to her by the High Court 14 cottahs of land on which the market is at present held. The Corporation should not have recognized such a small market—it was asleep for eight years, thanks to the vigilance of its executive, by what process it has now been roused from its sleep it is not for us to say. It has now discovered that its 12 feet roads have disappeared like a vanished dream, and as the old area is no longer in existence the Chairman and the Committee recommend a compromise by proposing six feet roads. But the other Commissioners have eyes to see, they too went to visit the market, they found that it was not at all crowded although when they were there it was high, market time, still the place was not attended by quite a hundred persons, and they therefore recommended four feet roads as quite sufficient, which they thought would admit of two persons passing abreast, though even this much space as a matter of fact is not kept on pathways between vegetable stalls in other markets in the Native Town.

Under the circumstances the Commissioners at meeting did not accept the recommendation of the Chairman and the Committee for six feet roads. We do not see how the Commissioners in coming to this decision have betrayed their sacred trust, how they, Hindus, Mahomedans, and Christians, have prostituted their functions for the sake of a wealthy and influential lady, how they have sacrificed public interests, how their course has been "tortuous," and how they have been guilty of "corruption and jobbery." We do not wish to speak harshly of Mr. Harrison, we have high respect for him, and have always been glad to lend him our humble support. Were it any other officer with less claim to our consideration we might be tempted to ask whether one who thinks so meanly of his colleagues is fit to preside over them, whether there is a fatality in the Civilian Chairmanship of the Corporation, and whether when the Mofussil is considered ripe for a non-official chairman, the metropolis of the empire is not ripe for this privilege. But we will not raise these questions, for we feel sure that Mr. Harrison if he has reflected over what he has said must himself regret the ebullition of his temper. If the prospect of defeat had soured his temper, he ought to have remembered that he was accustomed to defeat and to take it in good part too. If it was the overthrow of the Committee, which filled the Chairman with "tortuous" zeal, he ought to have known that the Commissioners had many a time exercised their undoubted right of reversing the decisions of Committees, on what they considered good and fair reasons.

THE PEOPLE of Hooghly held a public meeting on the 30th ultimo on the subject of Local Self-Government. Babu Joykissen Mookerjee was in the chair. The following Resolutions were passed at the meeting :

1. Moved by Babu Esanchunder Mitter, seconded by Babu Sharatghunder Chatterjee.

That with reference to the recent circular of the Government of Bengal on the subject of self-government the following suggestions be submitted to Government through the Magistrate of the District.

2. Moved by Babu Umeshchunder Mundle, seconded by Babu Sharodachurn Mitter.

That the elective system be introduced without any application on the part of rate-payers in the constitution of all 1st and 2nd class municipalities in the District and that all first class municipalities be allowed to elect their own chairman.

3. Moved by Babu Sharodachurn Mitter, seconded by Babu Nemychand Seal.

That such questions as to whether important towns like Balli and Konnagore be formed into independent municipalities with privileges to elect their own chairman be decided by the Sub-Committee to be hereafter formed.

4. Moved by Babu Lalit Mohan Sinha, seconded by Babu Shosheebhusan Banerjee.

That for the purposes of formation of local boards, this district be placed in class 3 mentioned in para 8 of the Government circular, that local boards with a non-official chairman be formed without an application on the part of the people in the Sub-Divisions of Hooghly, Serampore and Howrah, and that with reference to the Sub-Divisions of Jehanabad and Unbaria the matter be referred to the Sub-Committee to be hereafter formed.

5. Moved by Babu Nobinkissen Palit, seconded by Babu Hemchunder Gosain.

That the property qualification for voters be modified so as to include all persons with an income of Rs. 200 a year and that in addition to them, all pleaders, certified Muktears, licensed Doctors, Pundits, Teachers, Akhunjies, Post Masters, University graduates, and other well-educated men be allowed the franchise to vote at elections and that the property qualification for members be reduced to an annual income of Rs. 500, and that all pleaders and licensed doctors residing within the local jurisdiction of the board be also eligible for membership.

6. Moved by Babu Bejoykissen Mookerjee, seconded by Babu Nunda'al Gossain.

That official control should be confined to sanction certain acts and should not be extended to interference to set aside proceedings of the local boards.

7. Moved by Babu Hurrochunder Ghose, seconded by Babu Upendranath Nandi.

That a District Council composed of Members elected by the local boards be formed in all the advanced districts for the management of funds and control of expenditure which affect the whole district.

Moved by Babu Badanchunder Chowdry, seconded by Babu Jogodananda Sircar.

That in addition to the who's amount of license tax and the proceeds of the ferries and pounds an adequate portion of the provincial works cess be made over to the proposed local boards with a view to place ample funds in their hands and make them really useful to the country.

9. Moved by Babu Pearymohun Mookerjee, seconded by Monlavi Nazeer Uddin.

That both on the ground of justice and expediency no local rate or any fresh tax be imposed in connection with local self-government.

10. Moved by Babu Bejoykissen Mookerjee, seconded by Babu Poorendra Deb Roy.

That a Sub-Committee consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed to prepare a detailed scheme for submission to Government before the end of August next, with power to add to their number:

Babus Pearymohun Mookerjee, Bejoykissen Mookerjee, Pundit Moheshchunder Nayratna, Babus Essanchunder Mitter, Ramprosunno Roy, Ambicachurn Mitter, Lalit Mohan Sinha, Bireswar Chatterjee, Sharodachurn Mitter, Shibchunder Chatterjee, Shosheebhusan Banerjee, Kisorlal Haldar, Antoo chunder Batabsi, Moulavi Nazeer Uddin and Moulvi Muzharul u'wah. Babu Akhoychunder Sircar—Secretary.

THE ENGLISHMAN publishes the following notice from the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency:

"I draw the earliest attention to the fact that some extremely well-forged twenty rupee notes are in circulation. Two presented to-day at the Currency Office bear the numbers 0-87 80722 and 0-87 80681, and are both quite clean and crisp. The water-mark on the paper is exactly imitated. The only distinctions from true notes to which I can draw attention are (1) that the printing is not so clear as on real notes, and is in some parts "smudgy." The word "Rupee" especially, in the date (19th July 1878), is very unevenly printed, (2) There is a dot directly below the initial A of the signature R. A. Sterndale, whereas in the genuine signature the dot very distinctly follows the A.

We should like to know how far these forgeries are due to the discontinuance of the practice of registering the numbers of currency notes for Rs. 20 and less. At the time we took the liberty of questioning the wisdom of the step taken. The forgeries have caused quite a panic in the bazar.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 5th August, 1882.

Dullness has to re-established its power over several of our commercial markets, driving away what-ever little of animation was left, there, thus rendering business flat and almost lifeless. This state of the trade can only be removed by strict observance of the laws of supply and demand and the restoration of the balance lost.

Nothing of importance transpired either in imports or exports, except the public sale of Tea on the 3rd instant. When 11,300 chests were put and about 10,800 found buyers. Want of animation has much been felt throughout the sales and prices were generally lower except for the fine qualities.

MONEY.

There has been no change in this market, money not finding sufficient employment continues to remain easy and obtainable at previous rates.

Government Securities were in less favor and transactions were confined to a limited extent; with slight fluctuations the following were the rates at the close:

4 per cent.	100 6 to 100-7
4½ per cent.	100-2, 100-4

Joint-stock shares were rather quiet and transactions limited. Prices for Jute industries steadily drooping.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	As.	P.
H. H. Maharnjah of Vizianagram.....	6	8	0
S. Tagore Esq., C.S., Karwar.....	20	0	0
Gurunath Balkrishna Esq., Dharwar.....	6	10	0
Mr. Eugene Conjon, Darjeeling.....	6	10	0
Saikh Zohoorul Hakeem, Bankipore.....	5	0	0
Syed Ahmed, Mozafferpore.....	6	10	0
Gopal Vishwas Rao Esq., Dhar.....	13	4	0
Raja Soorjee Kant Acharjee Chowdry, Bahadur Mooktagacha.....	13	4	0
Jowla Persad, Arrah.....	5	0	0
Kumar Banwari Anund Bahadur, Banwarabad..	5	0	0
Baboo Chunder Coomar Bose, Lowsar.....	5	0	0
" Hurry Mohun Banerjee, Tallynyparah..	6	10	0
" Devendralal Shome, Pooree.....	6	10	0
" Modusoodon Mukerjee, Sultanpore.....	13	4	0
" Harendra Coomar Chowdry, Sherepore... 20	0	0	0
" Tara Prosad Banerjee, Jehanabad.....	3	5	0
" Jogendra Nath Bose, Khulsi.....	6	10	0
" Nishinath Pal Chowdry, Krishnagur.....	5	0	0
" Omurkrishna Bose, Dhurwani.....	10	0	0
" Okhoy Coomar Ghose, Seesagar.....	13	4	0
" Luckhy Narain Chuckerbutty, Burrisal... 6	10	0	0
" Nursing Moorari Panja, Burdwan.....	5	0	0
" Kuladannand Roy, Rungpore.....	13	4	0
" Peary Mohun Gosami, Moheshbakhra.....	12	0	0
" Dwarka Nath Moitee, Balighat, Midnapore 13	4	0	0
" Joteeprocash Singh Roy, Makalapore.....	10	0	0
" Nigendra Nath Mitra, Raingunge.....	8	4	0
" Khetter Pal Singh Roy, Huripal.....	10	0	0
" Sreedhur Chunder Ganguly, Nuddea.....	6	10	0
" Bepin Behary Mullick, Furreedpore.....	6	10	0
" Bany Madhub Gangooly, Bhowanagar.....	6	10	0
" Aghore Chunder Mookerjee, Durbhanga... 20	0	0	0
" Gobind Mohun Ghose, Gya.....	15	0	0
" Radhica Prosad Chuckerbutty, Jerat Balagore.....	10	0	0
" Shib Chunder Shome, Beerbhoom.....	20	0	0
" Banwari Lal Biswas, Rohimabad... ..	3	0	0
" Gopal Chunder Mitra, Shahajanpore.... 6	10	0	0
" Jogodishur Chatterjee, Gazeepore	8	0	0
" Bany Madhub Roy, Banda.....	6	10	0
" Prosunno Coomar Dutt, Dacca.....	6	10	0
" Bepin Behary Dey, Sonatapore.....	13	4	0
" Haro Chunder Ghose, Hooghly.....	13	4	0
" Chunder Coomar Chatterjee, Kissoria.....	10	0	0
" Prosunno Coomar Ghose, Furreedpore... 10	0	0	0
" Krishna Chunder Mookerjee, Kendrapara 10	0	0	0
" Nund Lal Mookerjee, Bowlea.....	6	10	0
" Baboo Ramlal, Bhagulpore.....	10	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—August 2, 1882.

GENERAL—26th July—Baboo Dwarka Nath Roy, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Jajpore, Cuttack, leave for six months, from date he may be relieved.

Baboo Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, 24-perghs, temple to have charge of the Jajpore divn of the Cuttack dist, during absence of Baboo Dwarka Nath Roy.

28th July—Baboo Nobin Chunder Dass, Tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Shahabad, was in charge of the Buxar divn of that dist from afternoon of 1st to afternoon of 12th July, 1882.

Baboo Nobin Chunder Das, Tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Shahabad, is transf'd to Gya, and is to have charge of the Jehanabad divn of that dist.

Baboo Bhoobendro Nath Roy, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, Palamow, Lohardugga, leave for three months, from date he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Sita Nath Chatterjee to act as a Sub-Depy Colr at Palamow, Lohardugga, during absence of Baboo Bhoobendro Nath Roy.

Troop Sergt-Maj R F Lethbridge is promoted to the rank, of Lieut in the Behar Mounted Rifle Corps from 19th May, 1882.

29th July—Mr C C Stevens, Magte and Colr, Hooghly, to act as Magte and Colr of the 24-perghs.

Mr. A. W. B. Power, Depy Comr, Lohardugga, leave for two months, from 16th Sept, 1882.

Mr A W Mackie, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, Lohardugga, to act as Depy Comr of that dist, during the absence of Mr A W B Power.

In supersession of order of stl inst, the services of Mr H H Birch, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Gya, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept.

31st July—Moulvie Abdool Wassy Ahmed, Sub-Depy Colr Baraset, 24-perghs, leave for two months and twenty-eight days, from date he availed himself of it.

Baboo Hurry Mohun Dutt to act as Sub-Depy Colr in 24-perghs, and is posted to Baraset, during absence of Moulvie Abdool Wassy Ahmed.

Baboo Chunder Bhoosun Chuckerbutty, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Siligoree, Darjeeling, leave for two months and fifteen days, from date he may be relieved.

Moulvie Synd Ameeroaddeen Ahmed, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Rungpore, is transf'd to Darjeeling, and is posted to Siligoree.

Mr F H B Skrine, Asst Magte and Colr, Jessore, to act in first gde of Jt-Magtes and Depy Colr. from 25th inst.

1st August—Mr J Whitmore, Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, Beerbhoom, leave for one month, in extension of leave granted, 19th June 1882.

Baboo Dhanesh Chunder Roy, [Seed] Persl Asst to the Comr of the Patna Divn, to act as First Persl Asst, during absence of Baboo Doorgagutty Banerjee.

In modification of order of 26th June, 1882, Baboo Nobin Chunder Mitter, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, to act as Seed Persl Asst to the Comr of the Patna Divn, during absence on depute of Baboo Dhanesh Chunder Roy.

Baboo Umbica Churn Roy Chowdhry, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, leave for six months, in extension of leave granted, 27th March, 1882.

Baboo Gobind Mohun Ghose, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Gya, leave from 28th Feb to 21st May, 1882, inclusive in extension of leave granted, 23rd Aug, 1881.

Baboo Jogendra Nath Gupta to act as Sub-Depy Colr of Khoosla, during absence of Baboo Okhoy Coomar Roy Chowdhry.

Moulvie Najimuddin Ahmed, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, Purnea, leave for three months, from 23rd Aug, or subsequent date.

Mr P Nolan, Offg Magte and Colr, Shahabad, leave for one month and nine days, from 9th Sept next, or subsequent date.

Moulvie Golam Lillahi, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, Doomsa, in Southal Perghs, is transf'd to Godda, in that dist, from afternoon of 1st July, 1882.

Mr F R S Collier, Asst Magte and Colr, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for two months.

The leave for six months granted to Mr H W Gordon Dist and Sess Judge, Tirhoot, under order of 17th July, 1882, is commuted to leave for six months.

Baboo Boloram Bose, Tehsildar of Bankeo, to be a Sub-Depy Colr, first gde, and is posted to the dist of Cuttack.

Mr F H Pellow, Comr of the Dacca divn, furlough for one year and six months, from 29th inst, or date he may avail himself of it.

Mr N S Alexander, Magte and Colr of act as Comr of the Dacca divn, during a lough, of Mr F H Pellow.

Baboo Kristo Persad Ghose, Depy Magte Purneah, leave for five months, in extension of leave granted 25th April last.

Mr J S Armstrong, Offg Magte and Colr, Beerbhoom, leave for two months, from date on which he may be relieved.

Advertisements.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, Dacca Division.

Tenders in Public Works Department form No. 14M for the Supply of the undernoted quantities of bricks at Furreedpore will be received by the undersigned up to the 26th instant.

First Class Bricks	No. 24,00,000
Second do. do.	3,50,000
Jhama Building whole	2,25,000
Brick bats for Soorkee cft.	25,000
Jhama bats do. do. cft.	35,000

Each Tender should be accompanied by Rupees 700 earnest money, which will be returned to unsuccessful tenders.

The successful tenderer will be required to deposit 10 per hundred of the amount tendered for, failing to do this his earnest money will be forfeited.

The bricks are to be delivered as follows. One quarter of the total No. by February 1st 1883, a second quarter by April 1883, and the remaining half by August 1st.

Parties may tender for the whole or any proportional quantities of these bricks.

Specifications are to be seen at this office and the office of the Executive Engineer 1st Calcutta Division.

Undersigned does not bind himself that the lowest or any tender will be accepted.

Dacca Executive Engineer's Office, } F. SILLS, C. E.,
Dated August 1st, 1882. } Executive Engineer,
Dacca Division.

Spectacles.

BEST BRAZILIAN PEBLES.

Set on Steel Frames ...	Rs. 4 0
" Silver ditto ...	6 0
" Gold ditto ...	16 0

MAZOOMDAR & Co.,

Tailors, Mercers &c.

373-1, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE EDEN MEMORIAL FUND.

	Rs.	As.
Amount already advertised	32,320	0
Dr. George King	50	0
G. M. Goodricke Esq.	50	0
Nawab Ali Khan, Khan Bahadur of Hosseinabad, Monghyr	200	0
Baboo Uday Chandra Dutt	50	0
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans	50	0
James H. A. Branson Esq.	10	0
Dr. A. S. Lethbridge	100	0
Baboo Bhugwan Chandra Roy Chowdry	50	0
Rai Kancy Lal Day Bahadur	10	0
Mr. Moung Hala Dung	150	0
Baboo Gobind Chandra Roy	50	0
Jindoo Lal Mullick	100	0
Rammony Mohun Chowdry Rai Bahadur, Rungpore	50	0
Balance of the Eden Dinner Account	304	10
TOTAL	33,444	10

Calcutta, } H. W. I. Wood,
4th August 1882. } KRISTODAS PAL,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE.

জেলা যশহরের অন্তর্গত ৪৮২০ নং ভৌজির মহল ডিহি বারবাকপুর পঞ্চলিকার জমিত জয়কালী চৌধুরানি তাঁহার স্বামীর মৃত্যু দেন ডিক্রিতে জেলা যশহরে ১৮৮২ সালে সেপ্টেম্বর বাঙ্গলা ১২৮২ সাল ১৭ই ভাদ্র প্রকাশ্য নিলামে বিক্রয় হইবেক উক্ত ডিহির জমিদারী ও পত্তনি স্বত্ব স্বকম আট আনা হস্ত বুদ্ধ জমা ৬৫৭১৬০ বাদ কালেক্টরি খাজনা ও পত্তনি মুদকা ২২৮৫৬/৮=৪২২০/৮ টাকা মুদকা তদশেওয়ার লাক্ষরাজ ইত্যাদি মুদকা ৫০০ টাকা একুনে ৪৭২/৮ টাকা মুদকা এতৎ সম্বন্ধে যদি কেহ জানিতে ইচ্ছা করেন নিম্নলিখিত স্থানে পত্র লিখিলে জানিতে পারিবেন।

শিববিবাস

কেশন কৃষ্ণাঙ্গ। } জিনিশিখনাথ পালচৌধুরী।
জেলা মজিরা।

NOTICE.

Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in Suit No. 720 of 1881 [wherein Fonindro Bhushan Chatterjee of No. 9 Prosonocoomar Tagore's Street in the town of Calcutta at present residing at 93 Cornwall Road London, Law student is plaintiff and Kedarnath Day of Colootollah in Calcutta aforesaid son heir and legal personal representative of Gopalchunder Day late of Baniapukur, clerk deceased and Albert Birmingham Miller the Official Assignee of the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta and the assignee of the estate and effects of the said Kedarnath Day an insolvent are defendants] The creditors of Gopalchunder Day deceased late of Baniapukur in the Suburbs of Calcutta who was a clerk in the service of the Official Trustee of Bengal and who died on or about the 20th November 1881 are on or before Saturday the 19th day of August 1882 to send to the office of the Registrar of this Court in its original side their names addresses and descriptions the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Every creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar with the circulars of his claim or shall produce the same before the sitting Judge exercising original jurisdiction in the Court House on Saturday the second day of September 1882 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

REMFREY & REMFREY, }
Plaintiff's Attorney, } R. BELCHAMBERS,
Calcutta, High Court } Registrar,
Original Jurisdiction, }
The 19th July, 1882. }

পলাতক।

কোয়গর নিবাসী ডাক্তার কালিদাস বসুর দ্বিতীয় পুত্র প্রথম নাথ বসু (বয়স ১৮ বৎসর, কৃষ্ণ বর্ণ, উপরের একটা দাঁত ভগ্ন, নাসিকার একটা আঁচিল আছে,) ২৩ জুন ১৮৮২ নিরুদ্দেশ হইয়াছে। যদি কেহ তাহার সন্ধান প্রাপ্ত হন আটক করিয়া আমাকে ডাকে কিবা টেলিগ্রামে সংবাদ দিলে অত্যন্ত উপকৃত হইবে।

জীর্নগাদাস বসু বাসুনাথ বাসু, কলিকাতা।

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta. Post free at 4 oz., Rs. 6; 8 oz., Rs. 11; 16 oz. Rs. 20-12. Cash with order.

Notice.

Pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in Suit No. 506, of 1879 (wherein Brojonaath Dutt and others are plaintiffs and Beharrylal Khemka is defendant) the creditors of Sreemutty Radha Bibee late of Hanspooker Lane in Baustollah Street, Burra Bazar, Calcutta, widow who died on or about the 15th day of February 1879, are on or before Saturday the 19th day of August 1882 to send to the Office of the Registrar of this Court on its Original Side their names addresses and descriptions and the full particulars of their claims, with a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Every creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar with the particulars of his claims or shall produce the same before the Honorable Mr. Justice Cunningham in the Court House on or before Saturday the 2nd day of September next at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon being the time appointed for adjudicating on the said claims.

A. T. DHUR, }
Plaintiffs' Attorney, } (Sd) R. BELCHAMBERS,
Calcutta, High Court, } Registrar,
Original Jurisdiction, }
The 15th July 1882. }

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction at his sale room in the Court house on Saturday the 12th day of August next at the hour of twelve o'clock at noon pursuant to a decree of the said Court made in Suit No. 288, of 1880 [wherein Sreemutty Niddomoney Dassee is plaintiff and Sreemutty Matunginee Dassee is defendant] and dated the 8th day of July last.

All that upper-roomed brick-built messuage tenement, hereditaments and premises together with the piece or parcel of land thereunto belonging and on part whereof the same is erected and built and containing by estimation 5 cottahs and 4 chittacks be the same a little more or less situate at and being formerly numbered 29, now No. 3, Bonomally Sircar's Street Coomartolly in the Town of Calcutta and butted and bounded as follows that is to say on the north by the house of Jadubram Shaw, on the south by the street called by the name of Bonomally Sircar's Street, on the east formerly by the tank of the Thakoor Battee of Kristomolun Sircar and now the property of Jonardun Mitter and on the west formerly by the dwelling house and premises of Puddolochun Mullick and now the property of Nundee's.

The conditions of sale and the abstract of title may be seen at the office of the Registrar of this Honorable Court, Original Side and at the office of Babu Shamuldhona Dutt, Attorney for the plaintiff No. 3, Hastings Street on any day before the sale and will be produced at the resale.

SHAMULDHONA DUTT, }
Plaintiff's Attorney, } R. BELCHAMBERS,
Calcutta, High Court, } Registrar,
Original Side, }
The 21st day of June 1882. }

THACKER, SPINK AND CO., CALCUTTA.

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (ACT X OF 1882.)

TOGETHER WITH RULINGS, CIRCULAR ORDERS, NOTIFICATIONS, &c.

Of all the High Courts in India, and Notifications and Orders of the Government of India, and the Local Governments.

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GILBERTS. HENDERSON, M.A., Barrister-at-Law,
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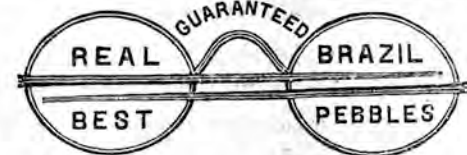
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To be peremptorily sold pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in Suit No. 219, of 1872 wherein Greender Chunder Ghose and others are Plaintiffs and Charroo Chunder Ghose and others are Defendants (being a suit for the administration of the estate of Aushootosh Dey deceased) and dated the 20th day of June 1881 by A. B. Miller Esqr., Receiver of the High Court and Receiver to the estate of the above-named Aushootosh Dey deceased, at his office on the top floor of the Court House on Tuesday the 29th day of August next at the hour of 12 o'clock noon the undermentioned immoveable properties appertaining to the Estate of the said Aushootosh Dey deceased either in one Lot or in several Lots as may be agreed upon.

Lot I. All that two storied brick-built messuage or dwelling house together with the piece or parcel of land or ground on part whereof the same is erected and built situate and being No. 5, on the north side of Lyons Range in Calcutta in the occupation of Messrs. Barry & Co., and bounded as follows. On the north by the house and premises No. 1, New China Bazar Street occupied by Messrs. B. Smyth & Co., on the south by Lyons Range on the east by premises No. 4, Lyons Range now or lately in the occupation of Messrs. Kelly & Co., and on the west by premises No. 6, Lyons Range occupied by Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co.

Lot II. All that three storied brick-built messuage together with the piece or parcel of land or ground on part whereof the same is erected and built situate and being No. 6, on the north side of Lyons Range in the occupation of Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co., and bounded as follows on the north by the house and premises No. 1, New China Bazar Street occupied by Messrs. B. Smyth & Co., on the south by Lyons Range aforesaid, on the east by No. 5, Lyons Range in the occupation of Barry & Co., and on the west by premises No. 7, Lyons Range occupied by the Asiatic Navigation Co. Ltd.

Lot III. All that 3 annas share in the zemindary called or known by the name of Pergunnah Tomlook and recorded as No. 1488 in the Towji of the Collector of Midnapore and situate in the Zillah of Midnapore, Registration district Midnapore, Sub-Registration District Tomlook, and in Canthee Thanah Tomlook Mus-sulondhopore and Bhogobunpore and which said 3 annas share bears an annual Government Revenue of Rs. 22,800-4 annual Dak Dykes Rs. 112 annual Road and Public Cesses Rs. 1610-12 including the rights and interest in the Julpay lands.

The conditions of sale, abstract of Title, the rent rolls, and the Jumma Wassil Bakee papers may be seen at the office of Messrs. Remfry and Remfry Solicitors, No. 5, Fancy Lane, Calcutta on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

স্বর্ণসিন্দুর মকরধ্বজ।

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রক্ত পরিষ্কার, ধাতুপুষ্টি, এবং বলবৃদ্ধি জন্য অর্থাৎ চিকিৎসা শাস্ত্রে এরূপ মহোপকারী ঔষধ আর নাই।

মূল্য ১ তোলা ২০, কুড়ি টাকা, এবং ৪ সপ্তাহের সেবনোপযোগী ৩, তিন টাকা,

অকৃত্রিম মকরধ্বজ গ্রহনেক্ষু মহোদয়গণ নিম্নলিখিত স্থানে আমার নিকট অনুসন্ধান করিবেন।

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চিকিৎসক এবং ঔষধ বিক্রেতা,

১৭৯ নং ধর্মতলা ষ্ট্রীট—কলিকাতা।

NOTICE

The Office of the Registrar of Assurances and of Joint Stock Companies, Calcutta, will be removed to the South East Corner of the ground-floor of the new Buildings at Tank Square (Writers' Buildings) on or before the 1st proximo.

P. GHOSHA,
Registrar of Assurances and
of Joint Stock Companies.

1, Larkin's Lane,
Calcutta, July 19th 1882. }

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

General Election of Commissioners of 1882.

The third General Election of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta, will be held under the Municipal Act IV. (B. C.) of 1876, on the 2nd October 1882. The intending voters, as well as persons desirous of being elected at such election, are required under Section 18 of the Act to apply for registration of their names, at any time not being less than six weeks, or more than three months of the day of election: applications will therefore be received up to 20th of August 1882. Forms of application, together with abstract rules of election both in English and Vernacular, can be obtained on application at the Election Department of the Municipal Office.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
1st July 1882. Secretary to the Corporation.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT
OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

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PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES,

FITTED WITH PATENT LOCKS AND DUPLICATE KEYS.

Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	
15	10	8½	Rs. 47
18	12	11	" 55
20	14	12	" 60
22	16	14	" 65
24	18	15	" 75
26	19	17	" 80
28	20	18	" 85
30	21	20	" 90
32	22	21	" 105
34	23	23	" 115
36	24	24	" 125

The above Safes are manufactured to our express order, and are admirably adapted for holding large quantities of Silver. Where extra security is required, we fit round them strong iron bands with hasps and staples for Chubb's Patent Detector Padlocks, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under.

15, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 inch
Rs. 15 19 23 26 each.

Capacity of the above Safes for holding Rupees if in Bags containing one thousand each.

15, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26 inch.
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28, 30, 32, 34, 36 inch.
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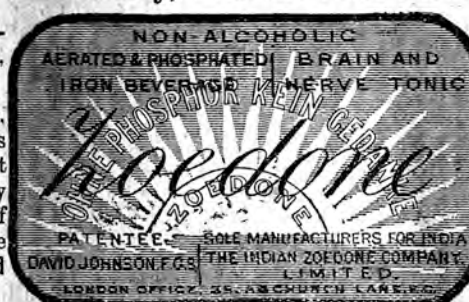
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(ALL FULLY PAID UP)

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CALCUTTA, } E. A. DUKES
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Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1879.

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**Extract from the Finance Chronicle
and Insurance Circular.**

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২১০১ কলকাতা লিট্রিট।

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